The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole sum, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 22. WEEKLY EDITION. APRIL 8, 1876.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 30, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. Newmyer introduced a bill authorizing the Councils of cities of the second class to extend the time for the payment of municipal liens. Also, one fixing a salary for interpreters of German and French in cities of the second class.

The following passed finally.

To provide for the support of the Northern Home for Friendless Children.

The bill authorizing the Treasurer of the Commonwealth to pay a trustee to be appointed by the Governor, the sum remaining in the Treasury, and appropriated by section sixty-four of the General Appropriation act of May 27, 1871, and for the removal of the Confederate dead who fell at Gettysburg, was defeated.

The Senate met in afternoon session at four o'clock. The following bills passed second reading:

Act to provide for notice to certain mortgages of sales made by order of orphans' courts.

Act relating to the use of motive power upon passenger railways.

Act empowering cities of the first class to petition courts of quarter sessions of the peace for the appointment of jurors for the assessment of damages arising from the opening or widening of streets.

Act to provide for the instruction of indigent blind children between the ages of nine and eleven years in the public schools of the Commonwealth.

Supplementary act for the better protection of wages of mechanics, miners, laborers, &c., approved April 14, 1872, prescribing the effect of voluntary assignments upon claims for wages of labor secured by said act.

Act appropriating money for the propagation and protection of fish.

Act providing for uniformity of practice in the several courts in the Commonwealth.

Supplementary to the act approved April 29, 1874, providing for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, authorizing the formation and regulation of wharf companies and corporations for the encouragement and protection of trade and commerce.

Act authorizing the President, Judges of Courts of Common Pleas to hold Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer and Orphans' Courts in certain cases.

Act to provide for the submission to the voters of the Commonwealth of a proposition for the removal of the seat of government to Philadelphia. Indefinitely postponed, yeas 16, nays 15, which effectually kills the bill during the present session.

The Senate then went into and passed a large number of House bills on second reading.

Adjourned.

Evening Session.

The Senate met in evening session at 7:30, to consider the following bill on third reading or final passage, which bill was made the special order for Thursday evening: Act to exempt persons who religiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath from the penalties of the act of April 22, 1794. Senator Herr opposed the passage of the bill in a speech replete with argument. His speech was a masterly effort, beautifully conceived and eloquently expressed, abounding in telling illustrations carrying conviction to the minds of his listeners.

Senator Jones, of Philadelphia, earnestly advocated the passage of the bill in a speech, and was followed by Mr. Hanson in the same strain. On its final passage the vote stood, yeas 10, nays 17, so the bill was negatived.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The General Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Slight additions were made when a motion prevailed that the committee rise.

Mr. Huhn, Republican, immediately moved that the committee sit again at once.

Mr. Reighard, Democrat, moved to amend by making the time for the sitting of the committee next March.

The question being asked what was the reason of this amendment, Mr. Reighard replied that the Senate was in session and they will pass no bill coming from the House after April 1st, and the purpose of postponing the Appropriation bill is to test the action of the Senate.

Mr. Mitchell, Republican, raised the point of order that according to a joint rule of the Legislature giving priority to bills until finally disposed of, it could not now be postponed.

The Speaker decided the point not well taken.

An appeal was taken from the decision by Messrs. Mitchell and Wolfe, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of 95 yeas to 66 nays.

The amendment to postpone until Thursday was agreed to, when Mr. Mitchell immediately called up the bill again as a privileged question.

This was met by a point of order from Mr. Reighard that a time being fixed for consideration of the bill, it could not be called up again.

The Chair decided this point of order well taken, when appeal was taken by Messrs. Mitchell and Wolfe.

On taking the vote on the question a terrible confusion ensued, Messrs. Mitchell and Wolfe insisting on a call of the yeas and nays.

The decision of the Chair was sustained, and a motion was immediately made by Messrs. Huhn and Brown, of Erie, to reconsider.

On this motion the previous question was demanded, and duly sustained on a call of the yeas and nays.

The motion to reconsider was defeated, and the House took up the second reading bills.

Mr. Logan, of Crawford, withdrew from the Pittsburgh Water Works Committee, and Mr. Richardson was appointed in his place.

A recess was then taken until three o'clock.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock, and proceeded to the consideration of bills on second reading. The bill to carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three of the Constitution relative to the public printing and binding and supply paper therefore was passed.

The bill fixing the rate of interest at six per cent. and making the penalty for taking usury the loss of both principal and interest, was then taken up, and consumed the entire afternoon session. Mr. Long's amendment permitting contracts to be made at a different rate of six per cent. as debated at length by Messrs. Jackson, Foster, Wise and others against, and by Long, Wright, Lose and others in its favor. The amendment was lost.

The amendment excepting savings banks and building and loan associations and banks which have charters authorizing the loaning of money at a higher rate than six per cent., was also lost. The bill passed second reading on a call of the yeas and nays, by a vote of 97 years to 87 nays, indicating that it will pass the House finally. Adjourned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 31, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate spent the morning in passing in a hurried manner all the bills on the senate calendar, agreeing to some and defeating many others.

On motion of Mr. Jones, a bill directing the Attorney General to proceed by *quo warranto* to forfeit the franchises of the Connellsville Railroad, was recommitted.

When the House bills were reached, Mr. Armentrout moved that the Senate adjourn to meet on Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. Strang, in support of the motion, stated that when the Senate adjourns today, it will have disposed finally of the calendar of Senate bills. So far as any legislation is concerned, the business of the session is at an end. We have accomplished all we have undertaken to accomplish during the present session. There is but one remaining on the calendar of the Senate a single Senate bill in relation to which the Senate proposes to take action. There are, according to a careful calculation, on the file of the House 238 on first reading, ninety on second reading and twenty-nine on third reading, making 367 bills undisposed of, 238 of which have not yet been read a first time. We have now reached the 1st of April. When we assemble next week, according to the terms of the resolution, one hundred days of the session of the Legislature will have substantially expired, and we have not yet received from the co-ordinate branch of this Legislature an appropriation bill. The Senate has nothing to do, and has no business on its calendar. It can meet on Monday for no purpose connected with the transaction of the public business. The motion was agreed to.

The Governor sent the following appointments to the Senate for confirmation: Notarys Public, James S. Todd, Pittsburgh; David Ewing, to be Justice of the Peace for the township of Raccoon, county of Beaver, until thirty days after the next township election.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Long asking for a law allowing contracts to be made for the use of money at interest greater than six per cent.

By Mr. Christy, asking for the passage of the pipe line bill, and an investigation of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Logan, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Speaker to use his discretion in the appointment of the Legislative Advisory Committee contemplated by the bill making an appropriation of $40,000 to the Centennial.

An attempt on the part of Mr. Lusk to fix the extra sessions of the House was again defeated.

The testimony in the matter of the Pittsburgh Reform School investigation was submitted.

The following passed finally:

Relating to the official acts of foreign notaries.

Supplement to an act approved April 14, 1851, relating to an appeal from the decision of township auditors.

An act to provide for the publication of the eleventh volume of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society and the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association.

The Speaker announced the following Advisory Committee to act with the Centennial Commission, according to the provisions of the late Appropriation bill:

Messrs. Thornton, Jamison, Gentner, Huhn, and Graham, of Allegheny.

The bill prohibiting the sale of liquor law at West Elizabeth borough and Elizabeth and Lincoln townships, Allegheny county, also in Monongahela City and Carroll township, Washington county, were reported from committee with a negative recommendation, which will leave the prohibitory law in force in those districts.

Mr. Christy presented a petition of twelve hundred citizens of Allegeny county praying for the passage of a general pipe line bill. Also, from four hundred citizens of Titusville and Tarentum, praying for the passage of a joint resolution to investigate the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 3, 1876.

The House met at 7:30 P. M.

Mr. Graham offered the following: Petitions from citizens of Allegheny county praying for the passage of a free pipe line bill; also, a petition of five hundred citizens of Allegheny county praying for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A resolution to finally adjourn on Thursday, April 27, was referred by vote to the committee on rules.

Mr. Graham offered a resolution that hereafter the House hold a session on Friday afternoon from three to six P. M., for the purpose of considering bills on first reading.

Numerous amendments were offered to hold sessions from nine to one and from three to six, and from half-past seven to ten each day in the week, but, on motion, the consideration of the whole subject was postponed for the present.

Mr. Huhn offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: That the Insurance Commissioner be requested to take immediate steps to cause a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Guardian Life Insurance Company, doing business at 430 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Reighard offered the following, which lays over one day under rules:

That hereafter appropriation bills shall be considered during first hour of each afternoon session.

An ineffectual attempt was made to have the Room bill made the special order for to-morrow, but the friends of the bill promptly voted the same down, and it will come up in its regular order.

Mr. Graham reported from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, respectively, the act repealing the prohibitory liquor law in West Newton, Westmoreland county, which will leave the law in force the same as at present.

An act repealing certain road laws in Butler and Washington counties was reported affirmatively from the Committee.

The balance of the evening was spent in the consideration of bills on first reading. Adjourned.

The Democratic members of the House will hold a caucus to-morrow (Tuesday) evening to consider the question, and, it is thought, to fix a day for final adjournment.

The Governor has signed the County Salary bill appropriating $15,000 for an educational display at the Centennial; also, the bill appropriating $40,000 for the erection of a State building for Centennial purposes.

The State Board of Commissioners today contracted for building the lunatic asylum for state purposes at the Centennial for $16,500.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for March.

Decrease During Month $4,240,866.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement for March:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Six per cent. bonds	$ 984,999,650 00
Five per cent. bonds	710,037,900 00
Total principal	$1,695,037,250 00
Interest accrued	21,276,749 45

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent:	
Principal	14,000,000 00
Interest	105,000 00

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal	$ 9,181,393 26
Interest	202,925 65

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal tender notes	$ 370,823,645 00
Certificates of deposit	34,230,000 00
Fractional currency	44,844,882 71
Coin certificates	32,337,600 00
Total principal	$ 479,996,139 21
Unclaimed interest	20,444 84
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$2,198,216,749 47
Interest	26,455,119 94
Total	$2,224,671,869 41

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Coin	$ 73,795,794 42
Currency	5,955,626 11
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposits as provided by law	34,230,000 00
Total	$ 113,952,429 53
Debt less cash in the Treasury April 1, 1876	$2,110,719,439 88
Debt less cash in the Treasury March 1, 1876	2,114,960,306 53
Decrease of debt during the month	4,240,866 92
Decrease of the debt since June 30, 1875	17,969,286 44

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding | 64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid | 969,332 08
Interest paid by the United States | 30,141,513 06
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c | 6,781,012 56
Balance of interest paid by the United States | 23,360,500 50

A FOXY GRAND JUROR.

How the Defense In the St. Louis Whisky Trials Got the Government's Evidence—A Grand Juror Barters It for a Place for His Son.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—District Attorney Dyer, of Missouri, was to-day before the committee examining into the prosecution of the whisky trials in St. Louis. The committee went back to the beginning of the prosecutions, and sought a history to compare with the testimony of the Attorney General to discover any discrepancies that might exist. General Dyer gave a full account of his connection with the prosecutions, much of which is known to the public. His first visit to Washington was in August, when he brought a part of the dispatches since made public in connection with the various cases. Among them was the "Sylph" dispatch. Mr. Dyer did not then know who sent it, but the original was procured from the telegraph office here, and was immediately identified by Secretary Bristow as in the handwriting of Gen. Babcock. Dyer's next visit was in October, when he was called to consult with the Attorney General and Secretary Bristow about the Babcock case. The Attorney General was very anxious that Dyer should not go ahead unless he was sure of a good case. Dyer himself offered to send Mr. Pierrepont the whole of the Grand Jury testimony, so that the latter should know of the entire case. Dyer said he soon found that the testimony taken before the Grand Jury was all on the side of the defense. He grew suspicious of everybody, and did not know whom to trust. In January the Attorney General called for the testimony. Dyer sent Peddrick on to explain it, but the testimony itself was in short-hand notes, and could not be written out. Dyer afterward learned that his suspicions against officers here were wholly unfounded. The testimony was given to the defense by a Grand juror named Fox, one of the two who voted against Babcock's indictment, and who afterward came here and gave the testimony away, getting in some way his son appointed to some office. All the testimony leaked out through this man. Dyer is now entirely satisfied of the good faith of the Attorney General, the President, and all officers he was suspicious of when he found himself betrayed at every turn and did not know by whom.

CASUALTIES.

A Mother and Two Children Lost in a Snow Storm.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—A Kansas City special states that during the snow storm of last Monday night, Mrs. George Holten and two children, living near Wamega, Ks., on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, started to go to a neighbor's house only a quarter of a mile distant. Darkness coming on and the storm beating them so furiously, they became bewildered and wandered about the prairie until exhausted. They were found on Wednesday morning, not twenty rods off the house they were in search of. The mother had taken off nearly all her clothes to protect the children, and was herself in an almost naked condition.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1876.

Presentation of Articles of Impeachment.

The presentation of the articles of impeachment of Belknap to-day was not attended with the same emotional exhibitions which pervaded the first explosion of the Clymer Committee. The neglect to demand action immediately is said to be unprecedented. The articles were not even read in the House, no one caring to make that demand.

The Action at Harrisburg Satisfactory.

Representatives Wallace, Ross and Freeman returned from the Harrisburg Convention to-day. They express themselves as eminently pleased with the harmony which prevailed. In political quarters here the platform is zealously applauded. It is looked upon as one of the most dignified and emphatic promulgations of the doctrines, purposes and acts of the Republican party during its exercise of power. There are divers speculations as to who will carry the delegation should Governor Hartranft not receive the nomination. It was the impression of the Representatives just returned here that fully two-thirds of the delegates are personally for Blaine.

No Case Against Spencer.

The counsel against Senator Spencer, unable to make a case, are engaged in an effort to induce the House of Representatives to create a special committee to examine into Alabama affairs, with authority to sit during the summer. It is proposed to haul in a lot of Democratic testimony and publish it as a campaign document. The Democratic investigators are out of funds to pay their witnesses. At least one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars have already been recklessly expended in this direction, and it looks as if a quarter of a million would not cover their expenses before they get through. Had it not been for the exposure of that ex-Democratic fraud-knasp, the investigation hobby would have been a humiliating failure. As it is, thousands of the people's money have been thrown away and the public business has been delayed to no purpose.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1876.

New Democratic Combination in Western Pennsylvania.

The reverberation of the editorial demonstration upon Senator Wallace by a Pittsburgh Democratic organ as heard at this distance, indicates a lively skirmish in the Democrats camp. The irate individual, it is stated here, was not supported by his own people. At Erie Senator Wallace was handicapped with persons whom he cannot carry, and Lancaster was distanced in the race. At Lancaster he stood alone, disencumbered by such a load, and won. This war against Wallace, it is understood, will lead to new Democratic combinations in the Democratic management in Western Pennsylvania, with Barr and Randall acting in conjunction, and Wallace and his friends making control.

Clerk of the House Lobbying Against Economy.

The House Committee on Appropriations, meeting with unexpected opposition when that portion of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill relating to the pay of employees of the House was up, discovered that the Clerk of the House and those under him had been active with their members on the subject. The members of the committee are indignant that one of the chief officers of the House should be busying himself in an attempt to defeat their bill. Democrats in the House begin to show signs of a determination to contest many of the reductions proposed by the Committee on Appropriations. They now realize that these reductions proclaimed in the way of economy are simply a reckless cutting down of figures without an intelligent appreciation of the necessities of the case, and that they are not supported by the people.

The Impeachment Managers.

The choice of managers of the impeachment of Belknap, by the House Democratic cause to-night, is a fair representation of the ability now in the lower branch of Congress. Among the Democrats McMahon and Lynde are considered the ablest in a legal argument. Of the Republicans, Frye, Whitthorne and Parker are known for their legal ability. The counsel for Belknap are ex-Attorney General Jere. Black, ex-Senator Carpenter and Montgomery Blair. It is evident from this formidable exhibit that the House managers will be closely pressed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1876.

A Storm Brewing in the Pennsylvania Delegation to St. Louis.

A storm is brewing in the Democratic delegation of Pennsylvania, to the National Convention at St. Louis. Towards the close of the proceedings of the recent State Convention at Lancaster, a resolution was passed requiring the delegation to vote as a unit. It is now claimed by the dissenters that this was a set up thing by the Wallace men, who had the majority in the convention, to checkmate any prospective divisions in the vote of the delegation. The friends of Judge Black were urged to hold that pillow of the Democracy should be set up as the favorite choice of Pennsylvania, first, last, and always. This plan, however, was knocked in the head by laying the proposition upon the table and to clinch the matter the resolution directing a united vote was passed. An attempt to revive the effort to indorse Judge Black was then suggested and thwarted; besides, it was thought that such action would produce concert of movement on the part of the delegation. Senator Wallace says that if any person wants him to take the responsibility of setting aside the express directions of the convention, they must suffer the consequences.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1876.

The U. S. Depository in Pittsburgh.

The House Committee on Appropriations having provided in their bill for the discontinuance of the United States Depository at Pittsburgh, an effort will be made to have it restored. An examination of the business of this depository, as shown on the books of the Treasury Department, shows that it is of great convenience to the extensive public interests centering at Pittsburgh, such as the financial operations of the Surveyor's office and payment of pensions, the expenses of United States courts, &c. Should this provision of the House bill become a law, a national bank will be designated.

Petitions Against the English Free Trade Bill.

Petitions are pouring in from all parts of Pennsylvania and the country generally against the English Free Trade bill, which the Democrats of the House are exerting their best efforts to settle upon the country. Blaine and Kelley, the only real tariff men of the committee, are opposing the bill to the utmost. An effort is being made by the Democrats, who wish to suppress their free trade proclivities until after the election, to prevent the bill leaving the committee this session. It behooves the people of Pennsylvania to cast their ballots so that they may not have the power to perpetrate their mischief in another Congress.

A Judge Who Will Not Retire.

The persistency of Judge Peck, of the Court of Claims, who is over seventy years of age, in remaining on the bench when he is unable to perform his judicial duties, has elicited much comment. By law he can retire on full salary, and it is proposed by Congress to inquire why he does not avail himself of the privilege, so that an appointment of an active Judge can be made.

The Impeachment.

As soon as the House adopts the articles of impeachment, the managers of impeachment will exhibit the same to the Senate. The President of the Senate will issue a summons to Belknap to appear, plead and answer. It is believed that the trial will commence in about ten days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1876.

EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Schenck again appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. Mr. Swann said he was instructed by the committee to say to Schenck that all questions would be put to him through a member of the committee, and he would reply to the committee and not to outside parties.

Schenck made an explanation with regard to his resignation as director of the Emma Mine Company, denying, as Lyon had testified, he had concealed the fact from December till the 12th of January. He also explained the discrepancies between the letter of resignation and the company and that purporting to be a copy transmitted to Secretary Fish. He had prepared and retained a rough draft from which he had written with modification the letter sent to the company.

A telegram from McDougal, Chairman of the Emma mine, was received to-day, stating in confirmation of Lyon's evidence: "I have the original draft of Schenck's letter of resignation in Park's handwriting, and respecting his operations, I have proof that Schenck received a cable telegram in Paris on the 16th of December, from Park, advising the sale on intended passing of dividends, and Schenck sent Chessbrough a telegram to sell 2,000 shares for him." Schenck said he was confident no such draft of the letter in Park's handwriting existed. He was advised by Park to sell at that time, but he sent no telegram to Chessbrough for such purpose. The committee then adjourned.

Chairman Swann, with the concurrence of the committee, has telegraphed McDougal to forward such papers as he may have in support of the truth of his testimony.

THE PRESIDENT STILL UNWELL.

The President has not yet recovered from the severe cold which has made it necessary for him to refrain from official business for the last two days. He saw no visitors to-day.

EMMA MINE INQUIRY—SCHENCK FURTHER EXAMINED.

Ex-Minister Schenck was again before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, when his counsel laid before the committee a statement of facts connected with the Emma Mine, its sales to the Emma Silver Mining Company, of London, and its subsequent history and present condition prepared for the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the investigation of the connection of General Schenck with said company. The statement was prepared before the counsel knew exactly what would be the course of the proceedings before the committee.

Mr. Faulkner proceeded to propound questions to Mr. Schenck. He asked whether the statement laid before the committee on the 28th instant by Schenck contained allegations of facts within his own personal knowledge? Schenck replied that the draft of the statement was submitted to him by his counsel, and after several changes made in it, he adopted it. All he knew of the testimony before the committee before he left London was a paragraph or two in the London newspapers of the first or second of March, when he immediately pronounced his respective divisions in the vote of the delegation. The friends of Judge Black were urged to hold that pillow of the Democracy should be set up as the favorite choice of Pennsylvania, first, last, and always. This plan, however, was knocked in the head by laying the proposition upon the table and to clinch the matter the resolution directing a united vote was passed. An attempt to revive the effort to indorse Judge Black was then suggested and thwarted; besides, it was thought that such action would produce concert of movement on the part of the delegation. Senator Wallace says that if any person wants him to take the responsibility of setting aside the express directions of the convention, they must suffer the consequences.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1876.

The U. S. Depository in Pittsburgh.

The House Committee on Appropriations having provided in their bill for the discontinuance of the United States Depository at Pittsburgh, an effort will be made to have it restored. An examination of the business of this depository, as shown on the books of the Treasury Department, shows that it is of great convenience to the extensive public interests centering at Pittsburgh, such as the financial operations of the Surveyor's office and payment of pensions, the expenses of United States courts, &c. Should this provision of the House bill become a law, a national bank will be designated.

Petitions Against the English Free Trade Bill.

Petitions are pouring in from all parts of Pennsylvania and the country generally against the English Free Trade bill, which the Democrats of the House are exerting their best efforts to settle upon the country. Blaine and Keiley, the only real tariff men of the committee, are opposing the bill to the utmost. An effort is being made by the Democrats, who wish to suppress their free trade proclivities until after the election, to prevent the bill leaving the committee this session. It behooves the people of Pennsylvania to cast their ballots so that they may not have the power to perpetrate their mischief in another Congress.

A Judge Who Will Not Retire.

The persistency of Judge Peck, of the Court of Claims, who is over seventy years of age, in remaining on the bench when he is unable to perform his judicial duties, has elicited much comment. By law he can retire on full salary, and it is proposed by Congress to inquire why he does not avail himself of the privilege, so that an appointment of an active Judge can be made.

The Impeachment.

As soon as the House adopts the articles of impeachment, the managers of impeachment will exhibit the same to the Senate. The President of the Senate will issue a summons to Belknap to appear, plead and answer. It is believed that the trial will commence in about ten days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1876.

EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Schenck again appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. Mr. Swann said he was instructed by the committee to say to Schenck that all questions would be put to him through a member of the committee, and he would reply to the committee and not to outside parties.

Schenck made an explanation with regard to his resignation as director of the Emma Mine Company, denying, as Lyon had testified, he had concealed the fact from December till the 12th of January. He also explained the discrepancies between the letter of resignation and the company and that purporting to be a copy transmitted to Secretary Fish. He had prepared and retained a rough draft from which he had written with modification the letter sent to the company.

A telegram from McDougal, Chairman of the Emma mine, was received to-day, stating in confirmation of Lyon's evidence: "I have the original draft of Schenck's letter of resignation in Park's handwriting, and respecting his operations, I have proof that Schenck received a cable telegram in Paris on the 16th of December, from Park, advising the sale on intended passing of dividends, and Schenck sent Chessbrough a telegram to sell 2,000 shares for him." Schenck said he was confident no such draft of the letter in Park's handwriting existed. He was advised by Park to sell at that time, but he sent no telegram to Chessbrough for such purpose. The committee then adjourned.

Chairman Swann, with the concurrence of the committee, has telegraphed McDougal to forward such papers as he may have in support of the truth of his testimony.

THE PRESIDENT STILL UNWELL.

The President has not yet recovered from the severe cold which has made it necessary for him to refrain from official business for the last two days. He saw no visitors to-day.

EMMA MINE INQUIRY—SCHENCK FURTHER EXAMINED.

Ex-Minister Schenck was again before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, when his counsel laid before the committee a statement of facts connected with the Emma Mine, its sales to the Emma Silver Mining Company, of London, and its subsequent history and present condition prepared for the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the investigation of the connection of General Schenck with said company. The statement was prepared before the counsel knew exactly what would be the course of the proceedings before the committee.

Mr. Faulkner proceeded to propound questions to Mr. Schenck. He asked whether the statement laid before the committee on the 28th instant by Schenck contained allegations of facts within his own personal knowledge? Schenck replied that the draft of the statement was submitted to him by his counsel, and after several changes made in it, he adopted it. All he knew of the testimony before the committee before he left London was a paragraph or two in the London newspapers of the first or second of March, when he immediately pronounced his respective divisions in the vote of the delegation. The friends of Judge Black were urged to hold that pillow of the Democracy should be set up as the favorite choice of Pennsylvania, first, last, and always. This plan, however, was knocked in the head by laying the proposition upon the table and to clinch the matter the resolution directing a united vote was passed. An attempt to revive the effort to indorse Judge Black was then suggested and thwarted; besides, it was thought that such action would produce concert of movement on the part of the delegation. Senator Wallace says that if any person wants him to take the responsibility of setting aside the express directions of the convention, they must suffer the consequences.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1876.

The U. S. Depository in Pittsburgh.

The House Committee on Appropriations having provided in their bill for the discontinuance of the United States Depository at Pittsburgh, an effort will be made to have it restored. An examination of the business of this depository, as shown on the books of the Treasury Department, shows that it is of great convenience to the extensive public interests centering at Pittsburgh, such as the financial operations of the Surveyor's office and payment of pensions, the expenses of United States courts, &c. Should this provision of the House bill become a law, a national bank will be designated.

Petitions Against the English Free Trade Bill.

Petitions are pouring in from all parts of Pennsylvania and the country generally against the English Free Trade bill, which the Democrats of the House are exerting their best efforts to settle upon the country. Blaine and Keiley, the only real tariff men of the committee, are opposing the bill to the utmost. An effort is being made by the Democrats, who wish to suppress their free trade proclivities until after the election, to prevent the bill leaving the committee this session. It behooves the people of Pennsylvania to cast their ballots so that they may not have the power to perpetrate their mischief in another Congress.

A Judge Who Will Not Retire.

The persistency of Judge Peck, of the Court of Claims, who is over seventy years of age, in remaining on the bench when he is unable to perform his judicial duties, has elicited much comment. By law he can retire on full salary, and it is proposed by Congress to inquire why he does not avail himself of the privilege, so that an appointment of an active Judge can be made.

The Impeachment.

As soon as the House adopts the articles of impeachment, the managers of impeachment will exhibit the same to the Senate. The President of the Senate will issue a summons to Belknap to appear, plead and answer. It is believed that the trial will commence in about ten days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1876.

EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Schenck again appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. Mr. Swann said he was instructed by the committee to say to Schenck that all questions would be put to him through a member of the committee, and he would reply to the committee and not to outside parties.

Schenck made an explanation with regard to his resignation as director of the Emma Mine Company, denying, as Lyon had testified, he had concealed the fact from December till the 12th of January. He also explained the discrepancies between the letter of resignation and the company and that purporting to be a copy transmitted to Secretary Fish. He had prepared and retained a rough draft from which he had written with modification the letter sent to the company.

A telegram from McDougal, Chairman of the Emma mine, was received to-day, stating in confirmation of Lyon's evidence: "I have the original draft of Schenck's letter of resignation in Park's handwriting, and respecting his operations, I have proof that Schenck received a cable telegram in Paris on the 16th of December, from Park, advising the sale on intended passing of dividends, and Schenck sent Chessbrough a telegram to sell 2,000 shares for him." Schenck said he was confident no such draft of the letter in Park's handwriting existed. He was advised by Park to sell at that time, but he sent no telegram to Chessbrough for such purpose. The committee then adjourned.

Chairman Swann, with the concurrence of the committee, has telegraphed McDougal to forward such papers as he may have in support of the truth of his testimony.

THE PRESIDENT STILL UNWELL.

The President has not yet recovered from the severe cold which has made it necessary for him to refrain from official business for the last two days. He saw no visitors to-day.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending March 28, 1876. Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

G. St. George, Jr., Philadelphia—Stitch gripper.
L. B. Griffith, Philadelphia—Illuminating device.
C. W. Jones, Philadelphia—Railroad switch.
W. Sprague, Philadelphia—Grist mill.
A. Wenyss, Philadelphia—Hinge.
J. O. Cape, Philadelphia—Steam Radiator.
W. Adamson, Philadelphia—Plasterer's hair.
G. W. Haslan, Philadelphia—Flame tugs and buckles.
H. R. Heyl, Philadelphia—Paper box.
H. R. Heyl, Philadelphia—Cutting paper for boxes.
H. Pattin, Philadelphia—Billiard table.
H. Pattin, Philadelphia—Fare register.
T. S. Seymour, Philadelphia—Letters.
A. B. Stevens, Philadelphia—Coiled spring wire.
W. H. R. Foye, Philadelphia—Reflector.
W. H. McDonald, Titusville—Skates.
J. F. Miller, Pittsburgh—Billiard register.
J. Reese, Pittsburgh—Manufacture of railroad rails.
W. Henile, Lancaster—Bung extractor.
E. A. Kimball, Danville—Reversible lock.
W. Walker, Baldwin—Valve coupler.
W. H. Conver, Agnews' Mills—Churn.
C. C. Dewitt, Lime Springs—Draft equalizer.
W. Metcalf, Pittsburgh—Manufacture of spring washers.
C. H. Wentworth, Eddystone—Children carriage.
Reissue.—C. Disston, Philadelphia—Saws.
Designs—E. G. Andrae, Philadelphia—Shawl.
E. Cundey, Philadelphia—Flagholder.
Trade Mark—Centennial Photograph Co., Philadelphia—Photograph.
J. A. Sheppard & Co., Philadelphia—Stove.

OHIO.

F. G. Clark, Mt. Vernon—Clothes pounder.
J. Haines, West Middlebury—Fruit jar.
J. Spaun & Co., Toledo—Billiard register.
D. F. Martin, Covington—Car coupling.
E. Rhoades, Clyde—Pump and fire engine.
J. Q. C. Searle, Cincinnati—Furnace.
Reissue—J. A. Topliff & G. H. Ely—Elyria—Connecting springs to vehicles.
Designs—E. Kummer & C. Harris, Cincinnati—Stove.

WAR IN MEXICO.

Revolutionists Capture Matamoras.

The Government Troops Desert in a Body to the Enemy.

GALVESTON, April 1.—A Brownsville, Texas, dispatch of this date to the *News* says night before last Mr. Sustendal, an American citizen, aged sixty years, was taken to a fort in Matamoras and placed on the top of the parapet wall, where, in the event of the Revolutionists having made an attack he would have been certainly killed. About eleven o'clock at night Consul Wilson, with a file of soldiers and demanded Sustendal's instant release, and the demand was complied with. To-day orders were received from Chandler, Secretary of State at Washington, to recommend to you the bearer, Mr. L. C. Bell, for appointment. He has rendered valuable service during the war and before. I know it could not fall side of the card and a portion of the other. I handed it to the Secretary of State. I went there a second or two afterwards to get it, and he couldn't find it, although he had a very careful search made. Q.—On that recommendation did the Secretary of State appointed you? A.—I suppose he did; I know the President and Mr. Lucky both spoke to him personally about appointing me. I received a commission dated January 5. [The witness produced his appointment as first class clerk in the pension office. He explained that there was six such offices as special agents in the Interior Department, the men acting as such being clerks detailed for that duty.] Q.—What was your salary? A.—$1,800 a year and three dollars per diem and traveling expenses, aggregating about $2,195 a year. I entered in the office on the 7th of December last. Q.—Did you see what was going on. I had no intention of taking testimony. Q.—Is this cypher in Luckey's writing? A.—Most of it. Q.—Did you ever communicate with Luckey by means of this cypher? A.—I did not, because I was not appointed by the Attorney General to go out there. Q.—How did you communicate with the Vice President that you believed that Babcock was guilty? A.—I went three times and tried to have an interview with him, and failed, and then I put the thing in a shape that I could get it to him. I got it to him through a newspaper. I put it in a newspaper because I did not care to put anything in writing in the hands of any one there to go to the President. I had made up my mind that the case was in such a shape that I did nothing with it, and I dropped it. Q.—In what newspaper did you make the publication? A.—In the New York *Herald*. I marked a copy and mailed it for him? A.—Addressed, and I suppose; acting for him they said they were. I was employed in November. Q.—What services were you to render? A.—That he was guilty. Q.—(After a pause)—I would like a little time to reflect upon that matter, so as to put it in shape. Q.—We only want the truth; it does not matter to us. A.—I do not know as that has anything to do with this case. Q.—We will determine that after we hear it; we only want to hear what you employed you. A.—Refer to the St. Louis whisky matters? Q.—Yes; General Babcock is an officer of the army, and I propose to inquire about him now. A.—Well, I was employed by Mr. Luckey, the private Secretary of the President. Q.—What was you to do for Luckey? A.—To make it as brief as possible, I was to go to New York and see Mr. Orville Ferrando. When General Labarra approached him for protection, his own safeguard fell on him, believing it to be the enemy. Later, when Colonel Cristo learned that General Labarra was there, he surrendered to Colonel Diaz has complete possession of Matamoras. Refugees will soon begin to flock to the other side.

Later particulars of to-day's doings are being awaited with anxiety. A gun boat with General Toledo's reconnoitering forces, together with Gen. Mata, has just separated from Labarra. About half-past seven o'clock a fight occurred between the Ninth regular cavalry, under command of La Ferreno and Aguirre. This was outside of the town. The cavalry surrendered. Two pieces of artillery and a battery of Monterey by the revolutionists and carried by hand to the lower part of the town. The forces reserved them when they were opened upon the Casa Mata. The Twenty-second regular infantry abandoned the Casa Mata, and entered Casa Mata. The fight at Casa Mata was brisk for a half hour. The revolutionists attempted to take the works by storm and were repulsed. Just as they were repulsed the Mexican flag was raised and Col

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1876.

ENGLISH merchants lately returned from the North of Europe give a very gloomy account of trade prospects. They say that our tool and implement makers are competing successfully with them in all the Northern markets, where our hayforks in particular have secured quite a monopoly of favor. If our manufacturers would pitch in with a will, they might secure a good footing in many a foreign market from which they are now excluded.

WHILE the close of the first quarter of the year shows the country to be substantially healthy and solvent, the increased number of small orders betray, to the New York papers, an economy not cheering to manufacturers or jobbers in any department. This has had, however, one good result; it has largely reduced expenses by creating economy in management, and has sent back to the country an army of young men who were working on mere pittances, subsisting poorer than the cattle at the homestead, for the glorious privilege of living in that seething cauldron of cosmopolitan wickedness.

THE New York *Bulletin* notes, as an encouraging sign of the times, that buyers are in the dry goods market of that city representing the markets of Russia and Turkey. They appear to be attracted by the extraordinary lack of certain styles of our cotton goods having found buyers in Manchester. That paper says:

Their inquiries appear to be directed specially to prints, and some moderate shipments have been made to both Smyrna and Russia, when premium of an experimental character, although the goods have been actually purchased, and not sent on consignment. Goods of the same kind have also been sent so far to India. How far these facts may indicate a new and permanent tendency of trade it would be premature to judge. Prints are cheaper in New York to-day than in Manchester, and the market here is weak while that of Manchester is advancing. The presence here of these representatives of the Turkish and Russian markets is a remarkable illustration of the quickness of European merchants to avail themselves of advantages offered even by the most remote markets.

It is also suggestive of another important fact that a closer intimacy with foreign markets in other departments of trade and industry would enable us to get rid of large amounts of various articles for which there is at present no adequate home demand.

THE latest illustration of the universality of American enterprise is in the form of an undertaking by a citizen of New Jersey to repair the devastation of an earthquake, by rebuilding the city of Caracas, the capital of Venezuela and principal seaport town. This city was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake in 1812, together with some twelve thousand of its inhabitants. The project includes the erection of not less than five hundred first-class houses, all to be fireproof and substantially built, capable of resisting even the shock of an earthquake, at least so far as to remain perpendicular. The desire on the part of the Venezuelan authorities is to introduce American materials so far as practicable, such as iron, cement, plumbing, plaster, fine cut stone, etc. Much of the work is to be prepared in sections at the point of shipment by skilled American artisans, such as stair-cases, window frames, and sashes, which can be made here with greater facility. The President of the Republic of Venezuela takes a deep interest in our Centennial, and will be present in person. At the Vienna Exhibition, Venezuela received twenty-three medals and one grand diploma. The project in question should open, in that group of South American States of which Venezuela constitutes an important integer, a market for a considerable portion of our surplus manufactures. The whole world is our oyster, if we would open it.

THE Vatican not only protests savagely against religious liberty in Spain, by vehemently demanding the prohibition of every form of worship except the Ultramontane, and denying that it has ever granted the present minority the least concession in relation to the liberty of public worship, but in Canada, also, the people have been compelled to organize for the purpose of resisting the pretensions and encroachments of the Catholic hierarchy, and of providing against dangers which the world for some time past has been congratulating itself it had got rid of forever. A formal complaint, in the shape of a public memorial to the Dominion Legislature, has just been made, of the constant violation of the principles of civil and religious liberty by that church in the province of Quebec, from which it appears that the system of sectarian and separate schools has been forced upon the people by the machinations of the Catholic hierarchy, under the influence of a Dominion majority of that faith, has had a fair trial. The non-Romanist schools of that province are, on the contrary, really common schools, inasmuch as they educate the children of all denominations. A great part of the good education actually received in the province is attributable to these schools, many of which are, however, reckoned under the law as dissentient schools. Notwithstanding the beneficial influence of the non-denominational schools of the minority, the influence of the sectarian school system has been most baneful, and may be stated under the following heads: In Quebec a larger number of the people are unable to read and write than in any other province in the Dominion. The sectarian system has thrown the care of the schools for the most part into the hands of the ecclesiastics and members of religious orders, specially unfitted, by their seclusion from the public, for the adequate training of the young, with reference to the requirements of modern civilization. The schoolmasters and schoolmistresses of these schools would seem to have been appointed chiefly with the purpose of leaving the Roman clergy of the trouble of teaching the greater and lesser catechism. Is it any wonder that the fair and liberal Catholic citizens of this country are growing a little nervous about the advances of a power whose domination would virtually wipe out a couple of centuries of the best Anglo Saxon history?

THE MORRISON TARIFF.

There was no resolution, in the list of those adopted by the late Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, which excited so much enthusiasm and so many marks of approval as the resolution denouncing the effort of the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington to unsettle the present tariff. There was nothing in this resolution to bring it under what the New York press describes as "the usual claptrap platform," in that it did not argue the tariff question in any shape; it simply denounced the Democratic party for adding to the current distress, uneasiness and depression, by rearranging the tariff upon a free trade basis; and it was this feature which brought out such distinct marks of popular approval.

The whole country is now suffering from the depressed condition of its manufacturing industries. The one thing needed to give new life to these languishing enterprises is a *higher* tariff, and, if such a thing were possible under a Congress one branch of which is Democratic, an earnest cry would long ere this have gone up to it for such a deliverance. But that being impossible, the one thing the country had a right to expect and to rely upon was that the tariff should be left alone. In the course of time, under the present tariff, with a certainty that it would not be interfered with, the national industry would have recovered the healthy tone and resumed its activity, but even that poor chance has been denied it, and the manufacturers who are struggling to keep their heads above water are confronted with the danger of a new tariff, framed specially in the interest of the British manufacturers.

With the prospect of this new disturbing element in our national affairs, it is impossible to restore public confidence or bring about an improvement in business. The uncertainty which attends Congressional legislation is a complete damper upon enterprise; and so long as the danger is impending capital will not seek investment in an industry threatened with material injury or probable extinction. The terror inspired by the pending tariff bill is, therefore, a general one, and has sufficient foundation to warrant the expression of the apprehensions it has inspired.

It would seem, in Pennsylvania, at least, to be like arguing a self-evident proposition to argue in favor of a Protective Tariff; and it would be equally a folly to argue with a Democratic House of Representatives against disturbing the present tariff. It is joined to its idols, and cannot be won away from them. The tariff policy is in danger only when the Democrats have power; and that party has never yet failed, when it had the opportunity, to assail our national industries and to bring ruin or disaster in the train of its legislation. It is at its legitimate work, now, in threatening to carry out its theories of Free Trade, and we fear there is little hope that it can be restrained from following its creed to the bitter end. Still, if there are any who have faith that it *can* be made to hear, let us assure them that they cannot make the attempt too soon. The Republicans of Pennsylvania, as a party, have protested against the insane folly it proposes to propogate; and it now remains for individuals to lift up their voices and make plain the reasons of their opposition to the ruinous policy of the Morrison tariff now before the Committee of Ways and Means in the House. Whatever is to be done, in this direction, should be done immediately.

POLITICAL.

State.

Col. Samuel B. Dick, of Meadville, announced as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Crawford district. He would make a popular candidate.

The Bellefonte *Watchman* thinks that if a little more honesty and a little more courage had been infused into the Lancaster platform, it would have been a very good sort of a document. The *Watchman* is a Democratic paper.

The *Bradford Reporter*, published in the county where the late Democratic candidate for State Treasurer resides, says: It has been the boast of Vic Piollet that the Grangers were ignorant and easily "hoodwinked," but his experience of late has satisfied him that they are not all "fools." The committee appointed to superintend his "little job" on the Centennial grounds condemn a fair share of the worthless lumber, which he expected to palm off upon his unsuspected brethren in the erection of the Grange Hotel; and now the Colonel will have to devise some other plan for making money out of the Grange.

General.

Democracy may play the saint, but is it free from every taint? And mocking echo answers "Taint."—*Graphic.*

Pendleton and O'Conor don't seem to be anxious to "bid farewell to every fear" —especially if its a woman.—*Graphic*

The Boston *Traveller* says that "men who sell their votes are neither Republicans nor Democrats; they are what are called Independents."

"Bristow and Curtis," the *Public* thinks, "would sound as if the American people in this Centennial year were in earnest about their house cleaning.

It is said to be the opinion of those in Congress best able to judge that the present session will be prolonged into the middle of July or to the 1st of August. It takes some people a great while to do very little.

The vote of a man over ninety years old gave the Republicans a majority of one in the election at Stratham, New Hampshire. The old veteran suffered somewhat from the cold, but then he gave the Democrats fits.

The Fort Wayne (Indiana) *Sentinel*, a Democrat paper, expresses the confident belief that Mr. Landers becomes the Democratic gubernatorial standard bearer. Mr. Hendricks will not receive the support of three States in the St. Louis Convention.

The *Nation* says: "The whole country has been watching the House eagerly for four months for signs of what we should gain by putting a Democratic Administration in power, and has been treated to little but displays of what is the exaggeration to call a spirit of mischief."

This is the way the Albany *Express* figures it up: "On the informal ballot in the National Republican Convention Conkling will receive 306 votes, Morton 130, Bristow 122, Blaine 132, with others scattering, between Governor Hayes, Governor Hartranft, Senator Frelinghuysen, and others."

The Scranton (Pennsylvania) *Times* ridicules the *World's* attempt to be jolly over the financial plank in the Pennsylvania Republican platform, and intimates that when the *World* sees the Pennsylvania delegation voting solidly for Hendricks it will lose some of its present enthusiasm.

The House restaurant keeper appointed by the present "reform" Congress, having immediately increased the tariff of prices for food twenty per cent. over former charges, the question very naturally arises how much he has to pay for his appointment, and to whom. Here is a field for investigation that evidently needs working.—*Syracuse Journal.*

If Mr. Thurman cannot possibly be induced to accept the Democratic candidacy for President, there are yet a few other patriots in the country, and possibly in Ohio, who might be prevailed upon to throw themselves in the breach. There is the "Sage of Dublin Hill" for instance. And then, as his farm is to be taken from him, a salary of $25,000 or $50,000 would not go amiss.—*Steubenville Gazette.*

There once was an ass Democratic,
Whose conduct was simply erratic:
He did nothing but bray,
They are stealing my hay.
They are stealing my hay," this ass Democratic.

He began then an investigation
To demonstrate his allegation;
He watched through the cracks
In the log cabin stacks
That would bring to his rivals damnation.

While peeking and list'ning intently,
A breeze arose—not very gently
That blew off the hat
Which he'd been peeking through,
And his right ear was pinched violently.

This was odd, but the sequel was odder,
For the donkey began to bray louder:
He would set up a bray,
"They are stealing my hay,"
Even while he was stealing their fodder.
—*Graphic*

Restoration of Faded Manuscript.

It often happens that the ink with which old records were written, upon either paper or parchment, has faded and rendered the characters entirely undecipherable. It is well, therefore, to know that such writings may easily be rendered legible by moistening the paper with water and then passing over the lines of writing a brush which has been dipped in a solution of sulphide of ammonium. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color, in the case of parchment, it will preserve. Records which were treated in this way in the Germanic Museum in Nuremberg ten years ago are still in the same condition as immediately after the application of the process. On paper, however, the color gradually fades again; but it may be restored at pleasure by the application of the sulphide. The explanation of the action of this substance is very simple; the iron which enters into the composition of the ink is transformed by the reaction into the black sulphide.

It is estimated that at least 750,009 people will be on the Centennial Exposition grounds on the Fourth of July. Geologists say that the earth's crust in that vicinity is very thin. China had better have a care.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., April 4, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met in evening session at half-past seven.

The following bills were passed on third reading:

An act to authorize the appointment of chaplains for the Senate and House of Representatives for each regular and adjourned annual session, and providing for their compensation.

An act to provide additional security to holders and assignees of mortgages in this Commonwealth.

An act to provide for the running and making of county lines.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act to appropriate certain fines and penalties imposed by the courts of Franklin, Adams, Somerset and Fulton counties, for the use of a law library to be kept in the Court House of said counties, approved the 17th day of March, A. D. 1865," and a supplement thereto approved the 5th day of April, A. D. 1866, so far as the said acts apply to counties of Adams and Somerset.

An act ceding certain water lots in and adjoining the city of Erie to said city for the improvement thereof.

The following bills passed second reading:

An act to confine conveyances of lands made by savings fund, building and loan associations after expiration of the term of their chartered existence.

An act relating to investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries.

The following bills were considered on first reading:

An act to repeal section four of an act of the 29th of March, 1851, entitled "An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society," so far as relates to the county of Indiana.

An act to provide for a proper representation of the mineral resources of Pennsylvania at the Centennial Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia.

Adjourned.

HOUSE

The following bills passed finally:

To repeal so much of an act approved the 24th day of March, A. D., 1870, entitled "an act relating to a company incorporated to build an artificial road through Germantown to the ten-mile stone at Chestnut Hill, and thence to the new stone bridge over the Perkiomen creek, in Montgomery county, approved the 12th day of February, 1801," as provides for the city of Philadelphia to construct and keep the roadway along Germantown avenue, and the collection of the cost thereof from the party owners.

An act entitled an act relating to the carriage of passengers and the use of cars upon the passenger railways running over the paved streets of the respective cities and towns of this Commonwealth.

To secure miners engaged in mining anthracite coal proper recompense for labor.

To carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three of the Constitution in relation to the public printing and binding and the supply of paper therefor.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The new county bill was up on third reading. Amendments were adopted requiring that no county should be reduced below forty-seven thousand population, and any new county formed should have not less than forty seven thousand. The bill, if it shall pass finally, will admit only one new county—that formed out of Luzerne.

The act repealing the road law in Hopewell township, Washington county, passed finally.

The Boom bill was reached on third reading, and after much skirmishing a vote was precipitated at final triumph. There cast in its favor, 101 being required. It was then reconsidered, and on final passage had 103 in its favor, securing its passage finally. It now goes to the Governor.

Peter Herdic is at last defeated, and the poor lumbermen and raftmen accordingly are overjoyed at their final triumph.

The bill for a stay of execution for two years on all judgments was postponed, also the usury bill.

Mr. Long spoke against the stay law, and claimed that it concealed a huge snake with the guise of a general law.

Adjourned.

The Democratic members of the House met in caucus this evening, and discussed the question as to what Bourbonism is, but came to no definite conclusion on the subject. They only decided to hold additional afternoon sessions, namely, on Mondays and Fridays.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, April 5, 1876.

SENATE.

The introduction of new business having stopped on April 1, the Senate spent the morning in considering House bills.

The following House bills passed finally:

Authorizing the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas to hold Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer and Orphans' Courts in certain cases.

To regulate the practice of dentistry and to protect the people against empiricism in relation thereto in the State of Pennsylvania, and providing penalties for the violation of the same.

Supplement to an act of April, 1874, authorizing the location and regulation of wharf companies and corporations for the encouragement and protection of trade and commerce.

To repeal an act encouraging the destruction of hawks and crows in Adams county.

Repealing an act relative to the fees of the District Attorney of Northampton county, approved March 3, 1871.

To confirm conveyances of land made by Savings Fund, Building and Loan Associations after expiration of the term of their chartered existence.

The following was defeated:

Repealing an act in relation to committing magistrates in Northampton county, approved February 15, 1870.

HOUSE.

Stragglers on the Boom bill, passed finally yesterday, came in to swell the record with their votes. The dissatisfaction of certain parties at the passage of this bill was manifested this morning by the introduction of a resolution of Mr. Rosenmiller, as follows:

WHEREAS, It having been circulated that sections 29 and 30 of article 3 of the Constitution have been violated on the Boom bill, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to report to the House whether or not there has been any misconduct on the part of the members.

Mr. Christy attempted, but failed, to send the resolution to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. Messrs. Hays, Reighard, Smith of Berks, Christy and Wolfe were appointed on the committee.

On motion of Long, the afternoon sessions of the House were fixed for Mondays and Fridays.

The following bills were passed finally: Granting a pension to Joseph McCalister, a soldier of the war of 1812.

For the relief of Elizur Eddy, of the war of 1812.

Making an appropriation for the relief of the Normal School of the Sixth district.

To provide for the selection of a site and the erection of a State Hospital for the insane for the city and county of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware and Chester counties.

To pay the accounts due M. Crosby, James Lewis, Charles Stuckle, H. D. Francis, William Morgan and L. L. Badger, the drafts of the Military Board of Erie county.

Supplement to the act approved June 2d, 1874, authorizing the formation of partnership associations for which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for debts of the association.

When the stay law was reached, Mr. Long, of Allegheny, took the floor and sent to the clerk's desk resolutions of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and asked to have them read. The friends of the bill immediately applied the previous question, cutting off all debate and refusing to hear the resolutions.

Mr. Long denounced this proceeding, and reiterated his former assertion that the bill concealed a huge snake, and demanded the right to be heard, so that he could expose it. In much confusion this was denied, and he continued to denounce the gag law attempted and called for the ayes and nays. On the call the bill was defeated—ayes 77, nays 82. Gag law was thus rebutted.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The following bills were considered on second reading and disposed of as stated:

Supplementary to the act to establish an insurance department, approved May 4, 1873, passed. An act relating to the organization of insurance companies, and relating to insurance agents and brokers and to foreign insurance companies. Passed.

An act for the regulation of the International Exhibition held under the auspices of the Government of the United States within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and protecting the seizure of articles and goods deposited on exhibition thereat. Passed.

Act making tenth day of May, 1876, a legal holiday. Passed.

Mr. Hayes called up and Mr. Long moved to suspend the rules and called up the bill granting the right of way to the United States Government in improving the Ohio river. Carried.

Mr. Wise, of Greene, moved to indefinitely postpone. Defeated by Messrs. Long, Christy and Hayes. The bill passed second reading, the Allegheny county delegation voting aye except Andrew and S. P. Large.

Supplementary act providing for the taxation of bank shares, approved March 31, 1870. Indefinitely postponed.

Pending the consideration of the act for the protection of sheep and tax on dogs, the House adjourned.

Mr. Reighard was relieved from serving on the Committee to Investigate Members of the House, and Mr. Gunzer appointed to serve in his place.

It was decided by the Republicans of the Senate, in caucus this morning, to finish up the calendar of House bills transmitted before April 1st, and then to adjourn from time to time until the House shall send over the appropriation bills.

Postmaster General Jewell is inspecting the working of the fast mail service between New York and the West by the northern route.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1876.

Wanted—A Financial Policy.

The House Committee on Banks and Currency have practically abandoned all hopes of perfecting a finance bill which will unite and harmonize the diverse elements of the Democratic party on the financial question. The ignominious defeat of the attempt to pass the Payne bill in the House without waiting for the committee's action has in their estimation rendered futile any further efforts in that line. Although many weeks have elapsed since the Democrats made their entree into the financial arena, they are now further from a decision than ever. The committee have since made no attempts to perfect a measure which will have a prospect of meeting the approval of the majority. It is evident from the tone and form in which they express their views, that they propose to dodge this question if they are not forced to meet it by the ultra men of hard and soft money proclivities.

The Question of Impeachment.

The comments of Senators whose opinions on judicial questions are of weight, do not promise a very satisfactory issue to the determination of the Democrats of the House of Representatives to have an impeachment trial at all hazards. These Senators state that the Senate, in their view of the question, has no jurisdiction in the matter, now that the alleged offender is out of office; that the courts of justice are the proper place for his trial and conviction, if guilty.

The Metric System.

During the past few years representatives from different countries of Europe and from the United States have been holding conventions for the consideration of the metric system as a basis of a standard of value, measure and weight. The expenses of these conventions have generally been borne by the countries interested or by private means. It is proposed that the whole metric system shall be investigated, especially in its practical working in all the countries of the globe. A proposition is now pending before the Committee on Foreign Relations, authorizing an appropriation in aid of this important work, and to meet the share of expense on the part of the United States. The committee tell favorably disposed towards the measure.

Transfer of Indian Bureau.

The Secretary of War, in reference to the transfer of the Indian management to the War Department, says that he is of the opinion, after consideration of the question, that it will be to the advantage of the service and efficiency in the service, and would probably protect the Indians from imposition.

Bob Toombs to the Front.

The rebel Robert Toombs, of Georgia, to-day argued a cotton case involving a half million dollars before the Supreme Court. This was his first appearance in the court since the war. His opponent was Ben. Hill.

Dana's Nomination Rejected.

The Dana question was disposed of in executive session to-day, in the rejection of that gentleman's nomination. There are various rumors of the probable successor, but none can be traced to first sources.

More Trouble for "Bab."

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have decided not to permit the expenditure of appropriations for this city to be made under the control of General Babcock. This will necessitate his retirement from the post of engineers in charge. A presentation will be made upon the Secretary of War to bring about this result. General Babcock's friends think that he should urge such action for his own benefit.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1876.

Adverse Report on the Territory of Pembina.

The House Committee on Territories have decided to report adversely on the bill to create the Territory of Pembina out of Dakota. There are physical reasons why this should be done, but the committee dwell on the pecuniary expense. The proposed Territory would have had more population than Mississippi or Michigan when made Territories.

Bituminous Coal on the Free List.

A delegation representing the bituminous coal interests of Maryland and West Virginia to-day made a statement before the Committee on Ways and Means in opposition to placing that coal on the free list. It was shown that the gas companies and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad alone be benefited. No action was taken, but it is probable that the committee will sustain the provisions of the bill.

Attempt to Kill Morrison's Tariff Bill.

A conference of leading Democrats has been held in reference to the tariff bill. They have agreed that as a measure of policy, the Morrison bill is unwise, and an effort is being made to throttle it in committee. Morrison, however, is persistent in bringing the measure before the House in defiance of their expostulations.

No Jurisdiction.

The House Judiciary Committee, charged with the investigation of Schumaker and King in Pacific Mail, have concluded that they have no jurisdiction. Honors are easy.

Wants to Increase the Postage on Newspapers.

Senator Hamlin says that he is in favor of an increased postage on newspapers, and will recommend other measures in his hopes of making the postal service self-sustaining.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1876.

THE POST TRADERSHIP BUSINESS.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department examined John J. Safely this morning. He was agent on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for weighing mails. He was questioned about his acquaintance with General Hedrick and Secretary Belknap. He said he had known them for twenty years, but knew nothing whatever about post traders except what he had seen in the papers since the investigation commenced; Clymer told him he was alleged to know a great many things he did not appear to know as a witness; but further questioning failed to bring out any knowledge and he was excused from further attendance.

General Custar was recalled, and in answer to the questions, "Why was it you and other army officers have not given information of linkages on the frontier, of which you have testified?" he answered: Because of an order dated March 15, 1873, as follows: "First, no officer, active or retired, shall directly or indirectly, without the leave of the Secretary of War, solicit, suggest or recommend action by members of Congress for or against military affairs. Second, all petitions to Congress by officers relative to affairs of a military character will be forwarded through the General of the army and Secretary of War for their action and transmittal. Third, an officer visiting the seat of Government during Congressional session will, upon his arrival, register his name at the Adjutant General's office as now required, and in addition address a letter to the Adjutant General of the army, stating the purpose of and time that will be embraced in his visit, and the authority under which he is absent from his command or station. The purpose or object must be stated in the strict guide of the officer during his stay." General Custar proceeded to say: This order closed the mouths of all army officers with regard to the abuses that existed on the frontier. Officers knew, if they sent complaints to Congressmen through the mails, that they would be pigeon-holed, too. It was generally understood in the army that the violation of this order would be apt to cause the officer to lose his commission. General Custar said he was satisfied that the object of the order was to cover up the doings of the Secretary of War.

SILVER COIN RECEIVED.

Three hundred thousand dollars in silver coin was this morning received at the Treasury Department from San Francisco—$200,000 in dimes and $100,000 in quarters. An additional $100,000 in quarters is expected to-morrow, which will complete the present order, which is for $600,000. There is a necessity for still more coin, and orders will be forwarded to San Francisco for additional supplies at once.

AN ADVERSE REPORT ON CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The Committee on Commerce to-day voted to report adversely to the House of Representatives, Elijah Ward's joint resolution requesting the President to appoint three commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to confer with other commissioners duly authorized by the Government of Great Britain, to negotiate and ascertain on what basis a treaty of reciprocal trade for the mutual benefit of the people of the United States and the Dominion of Canada can be negotiated. The vote stood, yeas, Ward, Pierce and Kehr, three; nays, Hereford, Durand, Piper, Reagan, Felton, Hunter, Goss and Bunnell, eight.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS WORK.

The following parts have been assigned to the managers in the impeachment trial before the Senate: On rules, Representative Lord, Lynde, Jenks and Hoar; on pleadings, Representatives Knott, McMahon and Jenks; on jurisdiction of the Senate, Representatives Lord, Knott and Hoar; the opening will be by Representative Lynde; on the preparation for the trial of fact and examination of witnesses, Representatives McMahon, Lynde and Lapham; on questions of law on the trial of fact, Representatives Lynde, Jenks and McMahon; on final submission, witness did not so regard him, and farther Representative Lord, Knott and Lapham. Each manager is to sum up the case if permitted, or each may hand in and have printed with the proceedings his argument.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1876.

MORRISON'S INDUSTRY CRUSHER.

The Committee of Ways and Means completed their consideration of the wools and woolen part of Morrison's tariff bill to-day, making only one alteration, namely, striking out the word "like" in the following clause: "On wools of the second class and all hair of alpaca, goat, and other like animals, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such ports, shall be thirty-two cents or less per pound, five cents per pound."

POST TRADERSHIPS.

Robert Wilson, of Bismarck, Dakota, testified before Clymer's committee that he was the partner of Dickey, post trader at Fort Lincoln. He said Leighton went there and examined the books of the concern; he and Dickey were removed, and a man named Sipe appointed in his place. General Hedrick, of Iowa, and E. M. Rice were interested as partners. Orvil Grant sent a dispatch to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, saying: "Appoint Raymond Indian trader at Fort Berthold." The answer came that Raymond would be appointed.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT IN DANGER OF JAIL.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day examined Ralph Meeker, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, with reference to some statements made by him concerning frauds in Indian management. He said he had no personal knowledge of any, but had heard many such things while at Fort Benton, on the upper Missouri river a few years ago, and had brought some of them to the attention of members of this committee. In the course of his cross-examination by Representative Page, the witness said that a party had expressed to him the belief that from the manner in which Page cross-examined the witness, he (Page) belonged to the Indian Ring. The same party had also told witness that still another member of Congress belonged to the Indian Ring. Witness was then asked by Mr. Page to state the name of his informant or informants. Meeker declined, saying with emphasis that he would not give them away. The committee at this point adjourned, but will have Meeker again before them. Page says he intends to press the question, and, if necessary, request action by the House to compel an answer.

CLYMER'S COMMITTEE—CHANDLER'S TESTIMONY.

Before the Investigating Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, Hon. Zachariah Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, was sworn. The letter of appointment of Charles S. Bell, dated January 15, 1876, was shown and Mr. Chandler identified it as a regular official document. Mr. Chandler said that Bell's name was first mentioned by the President at a Cabinet meeting. He (the Secretary) had experienced considerable difficulty in securing a chief of Secret Service. He had discharged the one he had, and asked the members of the Cabinet to help him get a good chief. A few days after the President had mentioned Bell as a spy in the service of the army during the war. Bell called at the Interior Department with a card from the President. The latter had said that he would make a good man on the force, but not as chief. The card simply announced that Bell was the man the President told him about. Witness told Bell he was not prepared then to make changes, but to come again. He called several times in several weeks, and witness said he believed he had met Bell twice during that time. One day Congressman Hurlbert was sitting in witness' office at the Interior Department, when Bell's card came in. Witness threw it carelessly upon the table and told the messenger to send Bell he was engaged. General Hurlbert says: "Bell! why I know that man. He was a spy for me—enlisted in the rebel army as a private, staid in the service seven months, during which time he was promoted to be a sergeant." Witness said: "If he could stay in the rebel army seven months as a spy and keep his neck out of the halter, he must be a smart fellow and ought to make a good detective." Witness appointed him more on what General Hurlbut said than upon the recommendation of the President. Witness was under the impression that Bell handed him a card, but failed to find it since, and may have been mistaken. Witness had never spoken to Governor Babcock or Colonel Luckey about it. Bell was discharged February 15, 1876, after one month's service. Witness said it came about in this way: The President spoke to witness one day earlier than the other members, and found the President sitting there with Bell's card on the table. The President asked if Bell was a scoundrel and ought to employ, and the answer was yes. The President then said Bell was a scoundrel and ought to be dismissed. Witness dismissed him as soon after as he got into office, because he believed him to be a scoundrel. The President told him that Bell had applied to some one to certify that he was competent and willing to furnish information for or against Babcock; he did not care which. Chandler said he never saw the publication of the cipher printed in the New York *Herald* until after this investigation began. Witness said he was not aware that Bell had performed any service for the Pension Bureau. LeBarnes, Chief Clerk of the Pension Secret Service, came to the witness at the end of the first month, and said Bell wanted his account passed for expenses. LeBarnes said he did not know of any service performed by Bell; that when he was first taken on, Bell said he had some private matters to attend to that would require his absence, and that he would be stayed away a month. Witness told LeBarnes not to audit the account until Bell proved that he had rendered service. Witness says Bell since discovered Assistant Secretary Cowan into indorsing the following upon a card to LeBarnes: "Bell has been legitimately employed under orders, and is entitled to his allowance per diem. Will Colonel LeBarnes please adjust the account?" Witness' impression was that Bell received $60 in all. When Bell came in a batch of vouchers, though it may have been brought in specially. He is not in the habit of reading vouchers, because there are many that he takes two hours a day, sometimes, just to sign them. He does not believe the Bell case was ever mentioned specially and distinctly, though it possibly might have been. He said it was impossible, for the business had noticed Bell's voucher he would not have paid it. Witness was not told by Bell that he had gone to New York on the Babcock matter. If he had done any other service then, he ought not to have been paid. There was no evidence except his word that he had rendered any services. On February 12th the Commissioner of Indian Affairs sent a number of cases to LeBarnes for investigation. On February 13th LeBarnes left Washington, and got telegraphic instructions to work them up. On February 15th Bell was directed by LeBarnes to retain all papers turned over from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Bell's resignation was received by Bell in St. Louis. Witness had no intimation that Bell was employed to assist Babcock in his defense at St. Louis. He discharged Bell, because he believed him to be a scoundrel. Witness knew of no subscription being taken up to defray the expenses of General Babcock at St. Louis. He received a letter out of 'Philadelphia, Borie, of Philadelphia, weeks after the acquittal of General Babcock, to the effect that General Babcock's trial expenses were about $40,000; that he was utterly ruined, and that as he was a young man, he could overcome his difficulty if set upon his feet and encouraged by his friends. Mr. Chandler then sent General Babcock one thousand dollars. When LeBarnes finally told witness that Bell had something to do with the Babcock trial, he told LeBarnes not to pay him unless he found him in legitimate employment of the Revision Bureau. He did not know that Bell had been paid until inquiry after reading his testimony before this committee.

Mr. Danford read seriatum the questions and answers given in Bell's testimony at considerable length, relating to conversations Bell says he had with Chandler about getting the Babcock case. He handed the testimony in whole and in part, so for as it referred to him, as absolutely and unqualifiedly false. He said Luckey never had a conversation on the subject. Bell's connection with the Babcock case.

Mr. A. C. Bradley, was called, but asked permission to postpone giving his testimony until to-morrow. Witness is one of the parties in whose paper upon which his testimony must be based. General Babcock and Colonel Luckey were also present, and the three to-morrow will testify in relation to it.

INVESTIGATING THE WHISKY TRIALS.

General Henderson, of St. Louis, resumed his testimony to-day before the Committee on Whiskey Trials. He said, among other things, that in conversation with Secretary Bristow in January last, the Secretary said to him, substantially, he thought General Porter or General Babcock, or one of them, had access to the Grand Jury evidence in the Attorney General's office, and thereby ascertained what there was against Babcock; but since witness's memory came back to testify before the committee, he had had a conversation with the Attorney General himself, when he stated to the Attorney General frankly what he had heard in relation to that fact. The Attorney General said he did not purposely or designedly let Babcock or Porter have access to the files of his office, but he had frequently conversed without evidence he had against Babcock to the President himself, but he invariably found that the President knew more about it than himself. The explanation of the fact the Attorney General stated to Henderson that a member of the Grand Jury at St. Louis (E. W. Fox) came here in December last and remained till about the first of February, and he believed Fox had communicated to the President all the material facts in the case, by giving what appeared before the Grand Jury. The Attorney General had no doubt the President came into possession of the facts in this way.

W. F. Reddrick, assistant counsel to District Attorney Dyer, was also examined, and testified concerning the lawyer, Sherman, of New York, who had received from Attorney General Pierrepont a letter to Dyer. It had been represented that Sherman was a spy for Babcock, but witness did not so regard him, and farther that the object of Sherman's visit was to procure certain documents bearing on Babcock's case. While Sherman's conduct might have been improdent, there was nothing in it to show he was engaged in a dishonorable business. Sherman, however, betrayed much solicitude and earnestness in behalf of Babcock, whom Sherman said he believed to be innocent.

MORE TREASURY CLERKS TO GO.

A large reduction of the force of the office of United States Treasurer will be made in a day or two. At least twenty per cent. of the entire force will have to be discharged, in consequence of the appropriation being exhausted.

SWEET BELL'S JANGLED OUT OF TUNE.

Detective Bell, who was lately before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, has prepared for publication a reply against the assaults made upon his character, vindicating himself from the charges of his being an incompetent and unworthy man. He gives extracts from written testimonials furnished him by Generals Sherman, Grant, Dodge, Hurlburt, Hardie and other prominent army officers, bearing testimony to his valuable services during the late war, and appends to his statement documents from the Interior Department for recent services performed, which, he claims, were in the interest of General Babcock.

SALVE FOR SHERMAN'S WOUNDED FEELINGS.

By direction of the President the following order was issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1876.

The Adjutant General will promulgate the following order for the information of all concerned:

Headquarters of the army are hereby re-established and hereafter in time of peace shall be at Washington City, and all orders and instructions relative to military operations or effecting the military control and discipline of the army issued by the President through the Secretary of War shall be promulgated through the General of the Army. [Signed] ALPHONSO TAFT, Secretary of War.

THE ELECTIONS.

Further Returns from Connecticut and Ohio.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, April 4.—One hundred and fifty-five towns gave Ingersoll 49,627, Robinson 43,119, and the so-called Greenback and Prohibition candidates about 1,800 each. The Senate and House are strongly Democratic.

HARTFORD, CT., April 4.—The total vote of the State on Monday, with only the town of Salem to hear from, which last year cast 77 Republican to 72 Democrat, is 98,485. The total vote last year was 100,983. Totals, Robinson 43,557, Ingersoll 51,021, Smith 1,871, Atwater 1,986; Ingersoll's majority 3,637; plurality 7,414. The Senate stands eighteen Democrats and three Republicans —a Democratic gain of one from last year. The Lower House (including two towns electing one representative each, the results from which are estimated) stands eighty-five Republicans to 158 Democrats and two Independents. Last year 107 Republicans, 137 Democrats, one Independent; Democratic gain 22. The Democratic majority on joint ballot is eighty-seven.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Returns from fifty-four towns and cities in Ohio show a general Republican majority in twenty two, and a Democratic majority in nineteen, the rest being about evenly divided. Local questions entered largely into the contest that the result is no test of party strength.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—In the election yesterday for members of the Board of Public Works, the Democrats elected three and the Republicans two. The Republicans will have a majority in City Councils and the School Board. The Democrats will have majorities in the Board of Aldermen, and will probably have a small majority on joint ballot. The Democrats have elected the Clerk of the Police Court, and the Republicans the Superintendent of Infirmary. It is very evident the independent scratchers were out in full force. Returns from the interior of the State indicate that the election generally turned upon local, rather than party, questions.

CLEVELAND, April 4.—The general Republican ticket is elected by 2,500 majority, on an average. The Council will stand twenty-two Republicans to fourteen Democrats. The Republicans elected fifteen out of eighteen Councilmen yesterday. The vote cast was about medium. The Reserve towns generally show Republican gains, although politics were ignored in many cases.

COLUMBUS, April 4.—Complete returns show that the majority last October against the Water Works Trustee, Police Commissioner and six out of eleven members of the City Council.

DAYTON, O., April 4.—At the election yesterday, the largest vote ever polled at any election, the Republicans elected the Mayor by 156 majority, against 137 Democratic majority last October, special city officers, City Council and School Board, revolutionizing the city politically. The Republicans are jubilant.

NEBRASKA.

LITTLE ROCK, April 4.—At the city election to-day there was considerable excitement. The Democrats elected the City Treasurer without opposition, and three out of six nominees for Aldermen

Mr. Lord stands as Chairman of the Board of Managers.

Mr. CLYMER offered a resolution directing the Board of Managers to carry to the Senate the articles of impeachment, and that a message be sent to the House to that effect. Adopted.

Mr. PAGE offered a resolution in regard to the large number of Chinese immigrants in California under labor contracts, and requesting the President to enter negotiations with the Chinese Government for such a modification of the treaty as to make it a treaty of commerce only. Adopted.

Mr. HEREFORD, from the Committee on Conference, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which, he said, appropriated $18,867 less than the bill of last year. Orders printed and recommitted.

Mr. SEELYE, from the committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the sale of the Fort Wayne reservation in Nebraska.

After explanation by Mr. BOONE, the bill passed.

Mr. HUNTON, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill amending the pension law for the year of 1873. It provides pensions of eight dollars a month for all officers and enlisted and drafted men, without regard to color, including militia and volunteers, who served for ten days in the military or naval service in the war of the Revolution, and to their surviving widows who have been married prior to 1836. It also directs the restoration to the pension rolls of pensioners struck from the rolls on account of the Rebellion. The restoration is to date from May 1, 1865. In cases where pensioners have died since their names were struck from the rolls, the widows are to have arrearages from the 1st of May, 1865. In explanation of the bill and in response to inquiries, Mr. Hunton stated that under the section in reference to those struck from the rolls, only 120 would be restored, and the annual payment to them would be only $9,120.

Mr. HOSKINS moved to reduce the required time of service to five years.

Mr. HURLBERT moved to amend by fixing the term of service at thirty days, and argued that the reason he was in favor of such a change were not entitled to the same consideration as men serving longer and more continuously.

After discussion the amendment offered by Messrs. Hoskins and Hurlbert were rejected, so that the term of service remains at ninety days, instead of sixty days, as required by the existing law.

Mr. CONGER moved to amend the clause providing for the restoration of pensioners to date from the 1st of May, 1865, by making it date from the passage of this act.

Mr. S. W. KELLOGG moved to add a proviso against the payment of arrearages.

Mr. REAGAN opposed the amendments.

Mr. LANDERS, of Indiana, suggested that in order to pr mote harmony and good feeling, all Northern members should vote to restore pensioners from the list of May 1, 1865, and that all Southern members should vote for the bill to the House terms.

Mr. CONGER withdrew his amendment, inasmuch as Mr. Caswell's covered the object he had in view, and Mr. Kasson's, Mr. Caswell's amendment, prohibiting the payment of arrearages, and striking out the provision for the restoration of those pensioners struck off of May 1, 1865, was agreed to.

Mr. SWEET, when moved to strike out the last section of the bill, which provides for the payment of arrearages to widows. The amendment was agreed to, and the section struck out.

On motion of Mr. CONGER, the last section was amended by making it read that the widow of a pensioner who had died without his being restored to the rolls shall be entitled to make claims for arrearages for three years after the passage of this act." The bill then passed.

Mr. GLOVER, chairman of the select committee on real estate pool, offered a resolution giving that committee power to send for persons and papers, both printed in jail as a recusant witness, to being fined in a most extravagant and sumptuous manner, having his meals sent from the best restaurant in the Capitol restaurant to the jail in a hack; also, that he is to be furnished by his friends with the most expensive wines and liquors; that the Sergeant-at-Arms is to put a stop to jail, and to confer with the Jailor for a supply of prison fare for Kilbourne. The reading of the resolution was greeted with derisive laughter on the Republican side of the House, which was increased when Mr. Glover sent up to the clerk's desk a long roll containing some dozen sheets of paper pasted together, and which was supposed to be the bill of fare out of which Kilbourne made his selection. He wanted to have it read, but as his motion was to suspend the rules and adopt, and as objection could not, under the rules, have the bill or the report read.

After a good deal of noise and confusion, the House proceeded to vote upon the motion, and it was defeated, yeas 98, nays 97, not the necessary two-thirds.

Mr. RANDALL moved to suspend the rules and order evening sessions for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, for the Legislative Appropriation bill. Most of the members on the Republican side manifested great repugnance to the proposition at first refrained from voting, so that there would not appear to be a quorum.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that if that was to be the game, he would call for the yeas and nays, and Mr. RUSK invited him to do so, and he did.

The voting by yeas and nays had the same result, that of no quorum voting.

Mr. RANDALL asked whether the point that there was no quorum would be insisted upon.

Mr. RUSK said that it would be.

Thereupon Mr. RANDALL moved a call of the House, and then it became a question whether Mr. Randall or Mr. Rusk was first to yield, the first call showing that there was no quorum present.

Mr. RANDALL moved that warrants of the Speaker be issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms, directing him to take into custody and mail bring to the hall the absent members.

Mr. ROBINSON raised the point of order that the regular Speaker not being present, the sergeant of the chair (Springer, of Illinois,) had no authority to sign any such warrants.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.* overruled the point, and Mr. HOAR having appealed from the decision, the appeal was laid upon the table.

Mr. KNOTT, at half-past six, moved an adjournment. Negatived.

At this stage Mr. RUSK withdrew his objection to Mr. Randall's resolution, but Mr. FORT renewed it, and the deadlock continued.

Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, appealed to the members not to make a "monkey and cat" of the big boy, for that would be hard on the boy; the big baby. He proposed that Mr. Randall's motion for three evening sessions be adopted, and all further proceedings under the call dispensed with. Objections came, and this time from the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. O'NEILL suggested, as a compromise, that Our Honest men those three days at eleven o'clock and sit till five.

Mr. RANDALL could not accept that proposition, as he ought to attend the meetings of committees.

Three messengers of the Sergeant-at-Arms were out in search of absent members, Randall's at a compromise were made, but without effect. Several motions were withdrawn, Mr. Randall's resolution for evening sessions was agreed to, and the House, at seven o'clock, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the House bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay judgments of the Court of Alabama Claims, and asked for its immediate consideration.

Objection was made by Mr. COCKRELL, and it was laid over.

Mr. HOAR laid before the Senate a communication from J. M. Langston, Chairman of the Committee having in charge the erection of the Lincoln Monument on the 14th of April, inviting the Senate to be present at the dedication.

On motion of Mr. HOAR the invitation was accepted and the communication referred.

The Chair announced the following Committee to inquire into the recent election in Mississippi, under the resolution adopted last week: Messrs. Bruce, Boutwell and Lewis, of Virginia, Oglesby, Bayard and McDonald.

The Impeachment managers on the part of the House appeared in the Senate, and were escorted to seats on the left of the presiding officer. Their presentation by the Sergeant-at-Arms, the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, were read. Mr. Scott, Chairman of the Board of Managers. The reading of the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, announced that the language of the message from the Senate was limited to informing the House that the Senate was ready to receive the managers for the purpose of exhibiting the articles of impeachment. The managers then withdrew.

Mr. SWANN, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, providing that the Japanese government what is known as the Japanese indemnity fund, including all interest and accumulations thereof, but reserving $125,000 claimed by officers and men of the navy, until Congress shall otherwise direct. It was made the special order for the 7th of April.

The house bill giving the consent of the United States to the county of Dubuque, Iowa, to construct county buildings on Washington Square, passed.

Mr. SCHEILSCHER, Chairman of the Committee on Texas Frontier Troubles, reported a bill to provide for the protection of the Texas frontier on the lower Rio Grande.

The impeachment managers presented themselves at the bar of the House and reported through Mr. LORD, their chairman, that the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap had been exhibited and read to the Senate, and that the presiding officer had stated that the Senate would take order in the premises, due notice of which would be given to the House of Representatives.

Mr. DURHAM, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, reported a bill to regulate the employment of special counsel for the Government, authorizing it only on certificate of a judge that it is necessary, and requiring the Judge also to fix the fees. In explanation of the bill, Mr. Dunnam instanced the recent whisky trials in the West, where one of the special counsel received the enormous fee of $25,000. The bill was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill. Without making much progress in the bill, the committee rose and the House took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

After discussing items for expenses of Congressional Library, botanic garden, distributing Congressional mails, &c., and after striking out all appropriations for the Government printing office, on the ground that that office was undergoing investigation, and that provision might be made for it in the general civil appropriation bill, the item for President's salary, fixing it at $25,000 a year after the 4th of March, was reached, which gave rise to debate.

Mr. O'BRIEN proposed to omit that provision until action should be had on the special bill fixing the President's salary.

Mr. KASSON opposed that, and the objection to that was that that bill might not receive the President's signature, and that, therefore, it should be fixed in an appropriation bill. It was added that the Democrats owed their seats in the House to the popular demand for economy.

Mr. HALL suggested sarcastically that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Kasson) desire to take a different course with reference to the salaries of the officers of his constituents in this Congress to that which he pursued in the last.

Mr. RANDALL replied that on that subject he had already said all he intended to say.

Mr. HOAR entered his protest against what he characterized as the pernicious and unconstitutional practice of excluding the President man from Pennsylvania, that a public measure which might most promote the welfare of the President could be forced upon him by being incorporated in an appropriation bill.

Mr. RANDALL indorsed the position of the President's salary had been increased in an appropriation bill.

Mr. HOAR—And this is a proposition to do the same sort of bad and evil thing. The President is bound to protect the security, authority and interest of the office which he holds against encroachment from any quarter, and he is entitled to have his constitutional judgment consulted and recognized in reference to the law which affects him and his successors in office. This attempt to put constraint upon the President is, in my judgment, the most unjustifiable in our legislative history.

Mr. RANDALL replied that fourteen years experience had taught him that the Republican side of the House had adopted that means of legislation, that of incorporating in the expenditures of the Government, and now the Democratic majority had the rule changed, so that the decisions of expenditures must be made in an appropriation bill. The people all over the country were demanding economy. The Democratic majority of the House had no purpose to interfere in the least with the Government of the President, or with the Secretary of the Treasury that the utmost frugality was practiced in the administration of the Government.

Mr. HALE asserted that in the last days of the last Congress the Democratic party, while the gentleman had ever seen or ever would see, some of the most pernicious legislation had been enacted, and among the worst were the houses of Congress in appropriation bills. He was glad to see the Democratic party in power. Democrats were in power, would witness a carnival of legislation in the interest of extravagance, and would see the country go to ruin, which that gentleman would be as powerless as he was to force reform.

Mr. HOLMAN charged extravagance on the Republican party, asserting that the highest estimate of expenditures ever previously reached in 1874, when the expenditure was $194,660,000, and that the appropriations for the current fiscal year were $169,000,000.

Mr. GARFIELD denied the correctness of that statement, and read the figures for the last three years the following: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, $215,000,000; fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, $187,000,000. He appealed to the Democratic party to make no change in existing and common honesty. He received the letter of legislation by which the increase of members' salaries from $5,000 to $7,500 was fastened in an appropriation bill. He asserted almost that the legislation of 1873, than Republicans, and that the leadership of the House was divided between the late member from Massachusetts (Butler) and the present Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HOLMAN repudiated the charge uttered by Mr. Garfield as to the years 1874, '5 and '6, and reasserted that they were $194,000,000, $170,000,000 and $170,000,000 respectively.

On further explanation, however, it appeared that Mr. Garfield's figures of the internal revenue derived from the Postoffice Department, as well as the deficiency supplied for that department from the Treasury, and Mr. GARFIELD intimated that there should be no necessity for making an explanation on that point if he chose to call upon the Secretary of War to the Senates, who only scolded without knowledge.

Finally the debate closed. Mr. O'Brien's amendment was rejected, and the President's salary remains as fixed in the bill at $50,000 after the 4th of March, 1877.

Mr. HAMLIN submitted an amendment to insert the words "before the same shall be transmitted by mail," etc. Agreed to. Mr. FIELD intimated that there should be no necessity for making an explanation on that point if he chose to call upon the Secretary of War to the Senates, who only scolded without knowledge.

Mr. COBB opposed the amendment, and the House took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

After discussing items for expenses of Congressional Library, botanic garden, distributing Congressional mails, &c., and after striking out all appropriations for the Government printing office, on the ground that that office was undergoing investigation, and that provision might be made for it in the general civil appropriation bill, the item for President's salary, fixing it at $25,000 a year after the 4th of March, was reached, which gave rise to debate.

Mr. O'BRIEN proposed to omit that provision until action should be had on the special bill fixing the President's salary.

Mr. KASSON opposed that, and the objection to that was that that bill might not receive the President's signature, and that, therefore, it should be fixed in an appropriation bill. It was added that the Democrats owed their seats in the House to the popular demand for economy.

Mr. HALL suggested sarcastically that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Kasson) desire to take a different course with reference to the salaries of the officers of his constituents in this Congress to that which he pursued in the last.

Mr. RANDALL replied that on that subject he had already said all he intended to say.

Mr. HOAR entered his protest against what he characterized as the pernicious and unconstitutional practice of excluding the President man from Pennsylvania, that a public measure which might most promote the welfare of the President could be forced upon him by being incorporated in an appropriation bill.

Mr. RANDALL indorsed the position of the President's salary had been increased in an appropriation bill.

Mr. HOAR—And this is a proposition to do the same sort of bad and evil thing. The President is bound to protect the security, authority and interest of the office which he holds against encroachment from any quarter, and he is entitled to have his constitutional judgment consulted and recognized in reference to the law which affects him and his successors in office. This attempt to put constraint upon the President is, in my judgment, the most unjustifiable in our legislative history.

Mr. RANDALL replied that fourteen years experience had taught him that the Republican side of the House had adopted that means of legislation, that of incorporating in the expenditures of the Government, and now the Democratic majority had the rule changed, so that the decisions of expenditures must be made in an appropriation bill. The people all over the country were demanding economy. The Democratic majority of the House had no purpose to interfere in the least with the Government of the President, or with the Secretary of the Treasury that the utmost frugality was practiced in the administration of the Government.

Mr. HALE asserted that in the last days of the last Congress the Democratic party, while the gentleman had ever seen or ever would see, some of the most pernicious legislation had been enacted, and among the worst were the houses of Congress in appropriation bills. He was glad to see the Democratic party in power. Democrats were in power, would witness a carnival of legislation in the interest of extravagance, and would see the country go to ruin, which that gentleman would be as powerless as he was to force reform.

Mr. HOLMAN charged extravagance on the Republican party, asserting that the highest estimate of expenditures ever previously reached in 1874, when the expenditure was $194,660,000, and that the appropriations for the current fiscal year were $169,000,000.

Mr. GARFIELD denied the correctness of that statement, and read the figures for the last three years the following: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, $215,000,000; fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, $187,000,000. He appealed to the Democratic party to make no change in existing and common honesty. He received the letter of legislation by which the increase of members' salaries from $5,000 to $7,500 was fastened in an appropriation bill. He asserted almost that the legislation of 1873, than Republicans, and that the leadership of the House was divided between the late member from Massachusetts (Butler) and the present Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HOLMAN repudiated the charge uttered by Mr. Garfield as to the years 1874, '5 and '6, and reasserted that they were $194,000,000, $170,000,000 and $170,000,000 respectively.

On further explanation, however, it appeared that Mr. Garfield's figures of the internal revenue derived from the Postoffice Department, as well as the deficiency supplied for that department from the Treasury, and Mr. GARFIELD intimated that there should be no necessity for making an explanation on that point if he chose to call upon the Secretary of War to the Senates, who only scolded without knowledge.

Finally the debate closed. Mr. O'Brien's amendment was rejected, and the President's salary remains as fixed in the bill at $50,000 after the 4th of March, 1877.

Mr. HAMLIN submitted an amendment to insert the words "before the same shall be transmitted by mail," etc. Agreed to

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1876.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia last week amounted to $940,694. Boston's foreign exports, for the same period, reached $71,398.

WE HAVE repeatedly pointed out that the whole Democratic "retrenchment and reform" movement is a political dodge and cheat, intended for electioneering purposes during the coming campaign. We now put on record the prediction that it will be followed, next session, by the most lavish and outrageous expenses in behalf of Confederate schemes of jobbery and robbery.

THE imports of wheat into Great Britain since the first of January have been sixty per cent. greater than for the same time last year; while the stocks on hand in the principal ports on 31st December, 1875, were from twice to seven times as much as at the end of 1874. These facts are of interest to all concerned in the prices of grain in the near future, inasmuch as they indicate that the market there is glutted, which will prevent any further present advance.

THE New York *Evening Post*, like most other independent papers, is becoming thoroughly disgusted with the Democrats. It says:

"From the time that they allowed Mr. Carl Schurz, a brilliant and independent statesman with crowds of friends all over the Union, to be supplanted by an insignificant rebel General, to the latest outbreak which they suffer Mr. Ben. Hill or some other irrepressible fool to indulge in on the floor of Congress, they have made an almost unbroken record of stupidity or folly."

LYONS, the principal anti-SCHENCK witness in the Emma mine case, is an exceedingly sweet scented primrose. The court records of New York city show that, some time ago, he defended himself against a judgment for $38,000 by swearing that he only had fifty cents on his person; that he had no visible means of support, and that he lived by borrowing money from gentlemen acquaintances. At the time he swore this he had already instituted proceedings, claiming a large interest in the Emma mine.

THE *Financial Chronicle*, a good authority, in its last issue expresses the belief that the financial troubles have been at their worst; that the next few months will bring but few failures, and that there will be an improvement in business, involving such an improvement in the money market as will enable us to resume specie on our usual dividends next October. But there is an inevitable tendency to lower rates of interest, smaller profits from business, and diminished dividends, and capitalists and business men should make their expenditures in accord with the changed conditions of the times.

IT appears that the Belgian Minister of Finance, being a shrewd, practical man, has taken advantage of the present depreciation of silver to buy at once all the bullion needed for the coinage of the 10,000,000 francs allowed Belgium this year by the Latin Convention. The saving to the Government on the transaction is $200,000. The Belgian Parliament has had an excited debate on the subject, and one of the members charged the Government with manufacturing false money, since it issued as five franc pieces what had cost it only four francs forty centimes.

THE real facts regarding the "Black Hills" swindle are just beginning to come to light. A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, states, after having thoroughly investigated the matter, that the whole business is a fraud. Entire communities, it is alleged, on the extreme Northwestern frontier have been engaged in the disgraceful occupation of wilfully deceiving emigrants. The people in the towns along the emigrant routes are, he says, reaping a rich harvest from the deluded parties who are forced to stop among them for rest and refreshments, and to secure outfits, while wholesale lying is indulged by individuals, railroad and steamboat companies and newspapers concerning the proper routes, the inducements and facilities afforded to emigrants and the prospects at the mines. He affirms that the only persons who really do make money at the Hills are those engaged in selling whisky, which is of the most villainous kind. Nine-tenths of the people who go there would be about five hundred per cent. better off at the end of five years if they would devote one-tenth of the money and toil required to commence mining, to improving their condition at home. People generally would do well to heed this disinterested testimony.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, who has closely observed CLYMER's manner of conducting the investigation now on foot by the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, perceives the fact that since PENDLETON, ROBBINS and other shining Democratic lights have been caught in corrupt transactions, HEISTER has appeared to fatally demoralized his mind, his equirms and wriggles in his revolving chair, addresses a correspondent by the uncommon name of SMITH as "Mr. MARSH, state what you know about the publication of the aforesaid article," and then again addressing the same party, "Mr. WRIGHT, you are the correspondent of so and so, are you?" Then, HEISTER being about to swear a witness by the name of JONES, asks, "Mr. BLACKBURN—the name of one of the committee who is just entering the room—do you swear the truth or uplifted hand?" The correspondent says that CLYMER has addressed other witnesses as BLACKBURN upon repeated occasions, and that that gentleman told him the other day that it would be well to have him (BLACKBURN) summoned at once, if all the witnesses were to be addressed by his name. The implication of prominent Democrats in outrageous frauds has evidently fallen like a thunderbolt on these Congressional investigators and taken the back-bone out of their energy and efforts completely. In the meantime nothing whatever is being done to restore the paralyzed industrial interests of the country.

SUIT was recently brought against DUNCAN & SHERMAN, the ex-bankers of New York city, for fraud, in selling a foreign bill of exchange when the firm, as shown by its own books, was insolvent, though it continued business for six days after, but went into voluntary bankruptcy before the bill could be presented for payment. The case turned upon the point whether, since the firm continued payment for six days after the sale of the draft, the transaction could be held fraudulent. The court held that the fact that six days after it went into voluntary bankruptcy with assets of but $2,000,000 against $6,000,000 liabilities was *prima facie* evidence that there was no reasonable expectation of being able to meet the draft; that, therefore, the sale was *prima facie* fraudulent, and refused to vacate the order of arrest issued against members of the firm. Of the decision, which should command universal approval, the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"It is a step in the right direction, from which it is to be trusted there will be no recession. The objection is that it does not go far enough. When the liabilities of a bank to the public exceed its collectable assets, the sale of drafts or reception of deposits should be held, not *prima facie*, but absolutely fraudulent, as in fact it is; for, were such condition of a bank disclosed, it would neither receive deposits nor find sale for its drafts, and the managers, however they may count upon the outcome of their speculations, know that they are bankrupt when they receive the deposit or sell the draft. It is the scandal and disgrace of American banking that men calling themselves bankers—private, State, national, and savings banks—have sold drafts and received deposits long after their capital was consumed and they were insolvent, and up to the very hour of their suspension, and have taken the money of their unsuspecting customers to pay off those other people, or simply pocketed it, and then have been shielded by the law from punishment for the theft. The reception of a deposit by a bank, the liabilities of which exceed its assets, exclusive of what it owes its stockholders, is simply a steal, no matter what the speculative expectations of the managers may be, and should be punished accordingly. The law should be so clear upon this point that when the bank books show liabilities to the public in excess of assets, that proof should be absolutely conclusive. No further testimony should be admitted, and the crime should be punished as are other swindles and embezzlements, not by fine merely, but by imprisonment as is meted out to common swindlers and embezzlers. By no righteous code of law or morals can any banker honestly plead that, when insolvent and concealing that fact from his customers who deal with him on the supposition that he is solvent, he reasonably expected to be able to repay the deposit or meet the draft. The state of his accounts excludes any such reasonable expectation, and the law should hold it excluded. When such is the law, and some of the bankers of the Jay Cooke and Duncan, Sherman & Co. type have been consigned to the penitentiary for a term of years, that style of robbing depositors now in vogue among swindling insolvent banking concerns will probably go out of fashion, and not until then."

A VALUABLE SOUVENIR.

A curious and extremely interesting illustration of our revolutionary history has just come to light in the shape of the journal of CLAUDE BLANCHARD, Commissary of the French auxiliary army serving in this country under ROCHAMBEAU during 1780-3. The original manuscript was obtained from M. LE CHERNAIS, the grandson of its author. It has lately been translated and an edition of a hundred copies, for private circulation, printed. The author appears himself as a faithful executive officer, and the journal, from the extracts which we find in the Boston *Advertiser*, gives curious side glimpses of the administration of the commissariat and hospital service of such an army as ROCHAMBEAU's in that time. For M. BLANCHARD's rank was high and entitled him to personal communication and social intercourse with WASHINGTON, LAFAYETTE, ROCHAMBEAU and the other leading officers. But he was in no sort above his business, and he gave to it his personal attention. When the fleet sailed from France, the greater part of the people on it knew about as little of Americans as we do of the inhabitants of the planet Mars. After a tedious and circuitous voyage of more than sixty-nine days they arrived timidly enough off Newport Bay. "It is very desirable," the ship-worn civilian writes, "that the fog should cease, and that we should be able to land. The condition of our sick is worse, and a battle would not be more murderous than a longer stay at sea." There were more than nine hundred men on the ship in which he wrote, and scurvy had appeared among them even before they left France. "We are in a very critical moment," he says. "Shall we meet the English before landing, or will they have a superior force? At any rate, it is their interest to attack us. Therefore the general opinion is that we shall not land without firing a gun, and perhaps at the moment when we least expect it. An English squadron may be near us without our knowing it, on account of the fog. How shall we be received by the Americans? Have they not made their peace?" This was a constant subject of anxiety to the French in France, as appears from FRANKLIN's letters in the diplomatic correspondence. The English press was steadily trying to give the impression that a conciliation would be brought about, perhaps "in ninety days." "Or, at least," continues M. BLANCHARD, "have not the English seized the ground in which we expect to land?" But the fog lifted, even while he was writing these lines, and all was well. The army landed without difficulty. M. BLANCHARD had to establish hospitals at once, and his poor fellows began to recover. Wars were managed slowly in those days, but thirteen months after the disembarkation these troops were at last brought in presence of the enemy at Yorktown. Mr. BLANCHARD's estimate of WASHINGTON is of a very high order. Of him he says: "It was difficult to employ more ardor, patience and integrity in the discussion of business matters. He reminded me of SCIPIO AFRICANUS in Spain. As young and modest as he, he had already the reputation of a successful warrior, for the last campaign which he had maintained, whilst sustaining himself against CORNWALLIS with inferior forces, had procured him much glory, and justly so." After the battle of Yorktown the French troops went into Virginia. The next year they were held in readiness for active service, but the certainty of approaching peace put an end to very vigorous operations. At the end of the year they were marched to the North for embarkation at Boston. It was in December of that year, 1782, that they made their entry into Boston. Here is what he says of that city:

Boston is reckoned to contain 25,000 inhabitants. Its size is about that of Angers. The houses are mostly of brick, its streets are pretty wide and well laid out, especially the main street. There are also some unsightly quarters, which give Boston an appearance less modern than Philadelphia and the other cities of America. The people seemed to be in easy circumstances; nevertheless the shops were poorly stocked with goods, and everything was very dear, which resulted from the war. Their book stores had hardly anything but prayer books; an English and French bookseller must make a little louis d'or. I saw on the signs of two shops the name of Blanchard, written like my own, one Caleb Blanchard, the other John. In general, we were very well received by the Bostonians; we exhibited much interest in them, and made them understand how much the King felt for them. The inhabitants are Puritans and Presbyterians, imbued generally with the principles of Cromwell's partisans, from whom they are descended. Therefore, they are more attached to independence than any other class of people in America; and it was they who began the Revolution. At this time mention was made of a man who had killed his wife and his children and afterwards himself. These crimes are rare in America, and this was the only one that I heard of during all my stay.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEADLOCK.

The State Senate, on Thursday and Friday last, cleaned up its calendar of Senate bills, and adjourned for want of something to do, the few House bills on its list not being sufficient to occupy it for more than one session for a few hours.

The House, on the contrary, has over 350 bills on its list undisposed of, and has not yet sent to the Senate a single regular appropriation bill. It has spent three months in blab and play, and now finds itself confronted with a resolution of the Senate, that the latter body will not hereafter consider any bills not introduced into it before the first of April.

The House thinks to drive the Senate from this position by purposely holding back the appropriation bills, and making it responsible for the consequences. But it will not get them, and there will not get him up as long as he has a chance. If they cannot succeed in convincing the other delegations that HARTRANFT is the best man, they will then act together in behalf of whoever, in their judgment, will prove the strongest candidate. As to who, in such a contingency, that man may be, the future only can determine. No one can now forecast the selection that will then be made, and all speculation that it will be BLAINE, BRISTOW, MORTON or COOKLING are baseless and unjust. The delegations will honestly, sincerely, honestly and faithfully devoted to HARTRANFT. There is no purpose to use him as a catspaw, or to trade him off in any way. They believe him to be the best and the strongest man, and if they fail to convince the Convention that such is the case, they will act for the best interests of the Republican party, and without regard to any one's personal interests, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

PERSONAL.

The Queen of Madagascar is enforcing an order to free all slaves imported during the last nine years.

J. S. Nathans, formerly a Jewish Rabbi, but now a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was confirmed Sunday, from Bishop Potter to act as lay reader, and proposes to establish in this city a mission to the Jews.

William S. Gray, who defrauded operaters on Wall street, 1869, of the sum of $60,000, has been arrested in London, and is awaiting a requisition for extradition. Gray, since his flight from New York has lived in Europe in grand style.

Nicholas Fish, son of the Secretary of State, who has been Secretary of the American Legislation at Berlin for several years, is about to resign and return home, "to gratify the political influence entertained for him by a number of his friends,"

Hon. John M. Francis, of the Troy *Times*, in his last letter from Cairo, Egypt, has the following pleasant word to say about a well known American now occupying a judicial post under the Khedive—Judge Batcheller: "Our good friend, Judge George S. Batcheller, late of Saratoga, now one of the judges of the new Egyptian Supreme Court bench at Cairo, is fully sustaining himself and his reputation as a clear-sighted lawyer and judicial counselor. He has just made a short official service to which he has been assigned. Colleagues speak of him in flattering terms; his legal acquirements, strong sense and readiness of mind are duly recognized; both his official and social surroundings are exceedingly pleasant. Judge Batcheller holds his appointment for five years. We may well be proud of him as our American representative on the Supreme Court bench of Egypt."

The artist, Page, upsets, somewhat emphatically, the declaration of Admiral Jenkins, to the effect that Admiral Farragut was not lashed to the rigging of the flagship during the action in Mobile Bay, and that the story is only one of the myths of those Romatic inventions with which the history of the war is already full. Mr. Page sets forth in a letter to *Appletons' Journal*, that his information on the subject was derived from Admiral Farragut himself; that the Admiral explained to him that he had lashed himself to the rigging with the deliberate purpose of preventing his body from falling into the sea, in case he should be wounded or killed, in order that it might be preserved for burial on shore. The Admiral even took a rope and showed him just how he had done it. Mr. Page then painted his picture in accordance with the historical facts in this authentically detailed.

A remarkable arrest was made at Oconto, Wisconsin, the other day. The local paper thus refers to it: "A man has been in Oconto some three weeks past whose actions have been somewhat remarkable. Dressed as a beggar and begging from from door to door, this man has had access to a number of houses; and being quiet and inoffensive no shadow of suspicion was raised that he was anything more than he represented himself. He would sleep in barns and take what shelter he could from the storms of the nights; and many times during the day he was a target for the youngsters to snowball. This man, in the garb of a beggar, was a disguised detective, was on the track of a man who had committed a murder in Nevada some three years ago, and had followed him to this quarter. Yesterday the capture of his man, and he immediately after left with his prisoner. There was a reward of $10,000 offered for the murderer.

OHIO NEWS.

A decision in the Marsh assignee case against George A. Adams and others was rendered in Zanesville, Saturday morning. The Court found that the contract was an Ohio contract, and as such binding. The amount involved is $75,000.

The Springfield, (Ohio) *Republican* says that a gentleman turned two valuable young blooded horses into an orchard in which there were a number of cherry trees, and both were taken sick. One died, and the other was not expected to live. If the bark of cherry trees is poisonous to horses, it is well that the owners of horses should know it.

A woman representing herself to be the widow of H. E. Smith, a Knight Templar, of Leeds, England, arrived in Dayton, on Saturday. She had in her possession a Maltese cross and a Masonic ring, and exhibiting them to members of the fraternity got aid at once. She had letters, and secured a large sum of money it was discovered that she was an imposter.

Gail Hamilton on Character.

When the good ship "Scoiler" was stocked by a faithless captain upon the fatal rocks and went down slowly to her doom, a group of six people sat in the pavillion, holding each other's hands, calm, praying, awaiting death. One was a girl, young, petted, surrounded with luxury, having "fed on the roses and lain in the lillies of life," and one was a scholar, trained in many tongues, a woman of science and skill, with a purpose and a career, and one was a young daughter, with all before her, and one was a wife and one was a husband, with their consecrated past. And there sat they, in the midst of the night, going down slowly into the shrouding waters, calm, prayerful, conquering death. And as the waters rose around them they arose, still holding each other's hands. And so, weak, help less, they were engulfed in the awful depths, but, sublimely triumphant, they passed out into the unseen universe. It is character that prevails. What odds whether it is music or medicine or costume or color, a man's unencumbering garb or a woman's multitudinous drapery that has occupied the mind, if so be it can encounter the vicissitudes of life with fortitude and face death with tranquility?

Suit for Damages,

Mrs. Bissell, widow of Charles Bissell, of the Sherman House, Chicago, who was killed in the railroad accident at South Wallingford a few days since, has sued the Central Vermont Railroad Company for damages. The Company will contest the claim on the ground that the father came to his death while trying to save his son, and not as a result of the accident, and that the son was riding on a free pass, by accepting which he had discharged the Company from liability. But the courts have decided repeatedly that the fact that a passenger is riding with a free pass does not protect the road in such a case.

NEW YORK FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

A Breeze from the Centennial—The New and Old in Spring Styles of Bonnets and Costumes.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, March 31, 1876.

The forty days of Lent have scarcely exhibited the dull, quiet, orderly routine which usually characterizes the penitential season.

An agitation came to ruffle the calm and placid surface of the atmospherically serene March days, and very properly it was a breeze from the Centennial. It is unfortunate that so far as women are concerned, this movement has been made the instrument of a blow at industrial workers, and a means of drawing with great distinctness a line of class distinction which heretofore has failed to find deliberate and official recognition in this country.

The great body of women workers have been left out and have no recognition in the councils, and even the art element, which has been almost exclusively cultivated, has been so snubbed in New York that the women artists have formed a Centennial Union of their own and are hard at work trying to raise funds, and put such forces in operation as will enable them to make a creditable exhibit of art work.

It has been stated that the only kinds of clothing really excluded from the women's department of the Centennial Exposition were Bloomer's dress reform garments and the like, but this is not true; the exclusive applies to the most artistically constructed dress, or bonnet, as well as to the "Chemiloon" and obnoxious trouser, and is to be regretted much less for what it deprives us of in the way of a show, which most of us can very well spare, than because it strikes another, and a deadly blow at honest and honorable work, separating the makers of clothing from the workers in other departments of labor, as if they belonged to an order unworthy of representation. No such distinctions are drawn in the main exhibition. Men's clothing will be exhibited there as well as the materials of which it is made, and no man will be ticketed as unworthy because he makes coats, instead of cloth. It is undoubtedly true that the working interest in clothing is the greatest among women, than all others put together. it would swamp the others if allowed unlimited sway, it is also desirable within moderate limits to encourage, and stimulate branches of work less known. But it is also most true that the number of artworkers must always of necessity be more limited than the number of industrial workers that the prejudice against working for money among women is very strong, lying at the root of much of our social demoralization, and no word or deed on the part of the women engaged in a crowd Centennial should have been permitted to emphasize it.

The original mistake lay in forming the Centennial committees almost exclusively from men, who were not the most acquainted with the active industries and laborious achievements of their sex, and who, therefore, understood neither the needs of working women nor their influence.

Centennial committees of women should have been formed, in which a host of women representative of modern activities, of the thought, and the practical forces, which the thought and intelligence of modern women have brought to bear. It was not necessary to include the so-called "advanced," or "reform" elements, although upon what principle of right they could be left out I do not know; but no good thing to offer, I do not know; but no honest workers, as a class, should have been excluded. On the contrary, the first thing done should have been to offer inducements for high class work in every department in which women are represented; and then the best workers, independent of poverty or necessity, would have been strengthened, encouraged and stimulated; even if they had had personally no chance for successful competition.

But what has this to do with spring fashions?

Literally nothing, but to divide our interests with the new bonnets, the new summer canopy or shade of the new silks, the new laces, the flowers, or the pretty cambrics and soft, delicate percales. How I envy the women in pleasant country homes, who, with a cidar tub and fine linen towels, the sun shining in upon the flowers in the dining room window, can wash their breakfast China in a morning dress or loose sacque, and finish before noon. That's what I would want my wife to do if I were a man, because I love beautiful table ware and should not want to trust it to the hands of Bridget, even if I could afford it, because the beauty of such things grow with use, and it seems to me my breakfast cup would always be associated with the sunlight and the flowers and my wife in her pretty morning dress.

But, good gracious, what is the reason that I cannot write for fashions this month? I had no intention of meandering in this way in and out of people's dining rooms; I meant to tell you of the soft, pale chip hats with their tinted trimmings of silk and bands of the same, and how much the natural field and garden flowers, of the long trails of dark sea-weed in which butter-cups, daises or pond lillies seem to have been brought and twisted into the cow-slips tied into balls and formed into wreaths, as thousands of little English each other's hands. And so, weak, help less, they were engulfed in the awful depths, but, sublimely triumphant, they passed out into the unseen universe. It is character that prevails. What odds whether it is music or medicine or costume or color, a man's unencumbering garb or a woman's multitudinous drapery that has occupied the mind, if so be it can encounter the vicissitudes of life with fortitude and face death with tranquility?

Suit for Damages,

Mrs. Bissell, widow of Charles Bissell, of the Sherman House, Chicago, who was killed in the railroad accident at South Wallingford a few days since, has sued the Central Vermont Railroad Company for damages. The Company will contest the claim on the ground that the father came to his death while trying to save his son, and not as a result of the accident, and that the son was riding on a free pass, by accepting which he had discharged the Company from liability. But the courts have decided repeatedly that the fact that a passenger is riding with a free pass does not protect the road in such a case.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, March 31, 1876.

The forty days of Lent have scarcely exhibited the dull, quiet, orderly routine which usually characterizes the penitential season.

An agitation came to ruffle the calm and placid surface of the atmospherically serene March days, and very properly it was a breeze from the Centennial. It is unfortunate that so far as women are concerned, this movement has been made the instrument of a blow at industrial workers, and a means of drawing with great distinctness a line of class distinction which heretofore has failed to find deliberate and official recognition in this country.

The great body of women workers have been left out and have no recognition in the councils, and even the art element, which has been almost exclusively cultivated, has been so snubbed in New York that the women artists have formed a Centennial Union of their own and are hard at work trying to raise funds, and put such forces in operation as will enable them to make a creditable exhibit of art work.

It has been stated that the only kinds of clothing really excluded from the women's department of the Centennial Exposition were Bloomer's dress reform garments and the like, but this is not true; the exclusive applies to the most artistically constructed dress, or bonnet, as well as to the "Chemiloon" and obnoxious trouser, and is to be regretted much less for what it deprives us of in the way of a show, which most of us can very well spare, than because it strikes another, and a deadly blow at honest and honorable work, separating the makers of clothing from the workers in other departments of labor, as if they belonged to an order unworthy of representation. No such distinctions are drawn in the main exhibition. Men's clothing will be exhibited there as well as the materials of which it is made, and no man will be ticketed as unworthy because he makes coats, instead of cloth. It is undoubtedly true that the working interest in clothing is the greatest among women, than all others put together. it would swamp the others if allowed unlimited sway, it is also desirable within moderate limits to encourage, and stimulate branches of work less known. But it is also most true that the number of artworkers must always of necessity be more limited than the number of industrial workers that the prejudice against working for money among women is very strong, lying at the root of much of our social demoralization, and no word or deed on the part of the women engaged in a crowd Centennial should have been permitted to emphasize it.

The original mistake lay in forming the Centennial committees almost exclusively from men, who were not the most acquainted with the active industries and laborious achievements of their sex, and who, therefore, understood neither the needs of working women nor their influence.

Centennial committees of women should have been formed, in which a host of women representative of modern activities, of the thought, and the practical forces, which the thought and intelligence of modern women have brought to bear. It was not necessary to include the so-called "advanced," or "reform" elements, although upon what principle of right they could be left out I do not know; but no good thing to offer, I do not know; but no honest workers, as a class, should have been excluded. On the contrary, the first thing done should have been to offer inducements for high class work in every department in which women are represented; and then the best workers, independent of poverty or necessity, would have been strengthened, encouraged and stimulated; even if they had had personally no chance for successful competition.

But what has this to do with spring fashions?

Literally nothing, but to divide our interests with the new bonnets, the new summer canopy or shade of the new silks, the new laces, the flowers, or the pretty cambrics and soft, delicate percales. How I envy the women in pleasant country homes, who, with a cidar tub and fine linen towels, the sun shining in upon the flowers in the dining room window, can wash their breakfast China in a morning dress or loose sacque, and finish before noon. That's what I would want my wife to do if I were a man, because I love beautiful table ware and should not want to trust it to the hands of Bridget, even if I could afford it, because the beauty of such things grow with use, and it seems to me my breakfast cup would always be associated with the sunlight and the flowers and my wife in her pretty morning dress.

But, good gracious, what is the reason that I cannot write for fashions this month? I had no intention of meandering in this way in and out of people's dining rooms; I meant to tell you of the soft, pale chip hats with their tinted trimmings of silk and bands of the same, and how much the natural field and garden flowers, of the long trails of dark sea-weed in which butter-cups, daises or pond lillies seem to have been brought and twisted into the cow-slips tied into balls and formed into wreaths, as thousands of little English

CAPTAIN—THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Times'* Berlin special says two more St. Petersburg journals, the *Golos* and the *Vedomosti*, assure the South Sclavonians that although Russia is hardly in position to succor them immediately, she will neither coerce them by violent measures nor allow another power to coerce them. If the South Sclavonians feel strong enough to rise against the Turks, Russia, according to the *Vedomosti*, will guarantee the impunability of other parties. This language strongly differs from intelligence semi-officially propogated, but as under Russian press laws it could not appear with impunity if unapproved, the existence of opposite currents cannot be longer doubted.

Telegrams from Ragusa to-day state that the conferences have been concluded. Moukhta Pacha has returned to Trebinje, and All Pacha leaves to-morrow. It is understood that the conferences will be continued by correspondence. Up to the present they have resulted in a complete cessation of hostilities from the 28th of March to the 10th of April, which the Turkish Commissioners have conceded while refusing to grant a formal armistice. Intelligence from Sclavonian sources announces that the insurgent leader Petkowics repulsed an attack of Turkish troops on the 28th inst., near Ljubinje, capturing 300 head of cattle, forty horses, &c. The Turks lost several men killed.

Turkey.

THE PLAGUE AT BAGDAD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30.—The plague has reached Bagdad, where there are ten cases daily. The Egyptian sanitary authorities quarantine all arrivals from the Persian Gulf for fifteen days.

BELL VS. "BAB."

(Continued from First Page.)

not get more, and I bounced him. Q.—Did you make any proposition to him to change his evidence in consideration of being to the prosecution in the Babcock case? A.—Such an idea never entered my head, and I never made any proposition to him whatever, except to get that contract between himself and the Treasury Department which he boasted of having made. Q.—Where is that affidavit now? A.—It is in safe hands, and will be exhibited to that Investigating Committee at Washington.

SECRETARY CHANDLER'S CONNECTION WITH THE AFFAIR.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A Washington special dispatch to the *Inter-Ocean* says Secretary Chandler says that in December he was in want of a good detective, and mentioned it at a Cabinet meeting, inquiring of other members of the Cabinet if they had not some one to recommend to him. Some days afterward the President told Secretary Chandler that a man who had been a spy in his service during the war, and was a very good detective, was in search of employment, and that he [the President] had sent him to Mr. Chandler. Bell called on Mr. Chandler and sent in his card. Gen. Hurlbut, he said to Mr. Chandler: "I know that man; he was a spy in my employ during the war, and did good service." Mr. Chandler then sent for Bell to come in. He agreed to take him on trial and referred him to Chief Special Agent Lebarnes. Bell's commission was made out, but he asked a few days time that he might look up some matters he was engaged in. Lebarnes granted it, and Bell was away for a month, and when he came back he wanted his pay, saying he had been in the service of General Babcock. Lebarnes refused to pay him and referred the matter to Secretary Chandler. Mr. Chandler refused to pay him unless he would bring a certificate from General Babcock that he had been on Government service. Somehow he got General Cowan to certify to his service while Chandler was gone, and got his pay. Then he wanted to be assigned to duty at St. Louis because his family was there, and Lebarnes, being some weeks to look up them, gave him a lot of fraudulent pension papers. Bell had not been away many days when the President told Chandler he had reason to believe Bell was a bad man, and if he was in the department he had better be discharged. Babcock was consulted about the service Bell claimed to have performed, and stated that it was a myth. So Bell was given his discharge. Chandler says neither Luckey nor Babcock ever spoke to him about Bell's appointment, and that to his knowledge Bell was never paid a cent by the department, although the vouchers show that General Cowan, then Assistant Secretary, ordered that he be paid. Chandler will go before the committee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

NEW ASPECT OF THE EASTERN QUESTION—THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Times'* Berlin special says two more St. Petersburg journals, the *Golos* and the *Vedomosti*, assure the South Sclavonians that although Russia is hardly in position to succor them immediately, she will neither coerce them by violent measures nor allow another power to coerce them. If the South Sclavonians feel strong enough to rise against the Turks, Russia, according to the *Vedomosti*, will guarantee the impunability of other parties. This language strongly differs from intelligence semi-officially propogated, but as under Russian press laws it could not appear with impunity if unapproved, the existence of opposite currents cannot be longer doubted.

Telegrams from Ragusa to-day state that the conferences have been concluded. Moukhta Pacha has returned to Trebinje, and All Pacha leaves to-morrow. It is understood that the conferences will be continued by correspondence. Up to the present they have resulted in a complete cessation of hostilities from the 28th of March to the 10th of April, which the Turkish Commissioners have conceded while refusing to grant a formal armistice. Intelligence from Sclavonian sources announces that the insurgent leader Petkowics repulsed an attack of Turkish troops on the 28th inst., near Ljubinje, capturing 300 head of cattle, forty horses, &c. The Turks lost several men killed.

Turkey.

THE PLAGUE AT BAGDAD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30.—The plague has reached Bagdad, where there are ten cases daily. The Egyptian sanitary authorities quarantine all arrivals from the Persian Guif for fifteen days.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. MORTON presented a memorial of a convention of delegates representing the Society of Friends, remonstrating against the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Indian Department to the War Department. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin, and moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and amend by inserting: "The silver coin of the United States, except the trade dollar, shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment." Mr. Sherman said the only change in this bill is to make the silver coin of the country, except the trade dollars, legal tenders. Laid over.

The Senate took up Mr. Morton's resolutions, and Mr. Bayard spoke in opposition. He thought it remarkable that the resolution asked for five Senators only. Why commit this subject to Senators only? Why not include members of the other House? If any law was to be enacted on this subject, it would require the aid of the other House; why not include them on this occasion? Was it because it was composed of members of a different party? The information sought for should be obtained by joint committees of both Houses. There seems to be no occasion for this investigation. No one here is contesting a Senatorial seat. Why not wait till they come here, and then, if the question arises, let it be investigated? The troubles which have occurred in any of the Southern States spring from detectives who went there by direction of the Department of Justice. He had not forgotten that tens of millions of dollars had been expended by this same Department of Justice in fabricating infamious failure. Ladies who want a sensible, comfortable travelling dress with which to journey to the Centennial are advised to get a Long Ulster, or pretty suitable silk, use the skirt, (trimmed without overskirt) with a shirt waist of linen or flannel under an ulster, and put the basque and tunic aside (if wanted in a satchel) and can then possess their souls in peace until they reach Philadelphia, when, ulster removed, skirt, basque and bustle will be in a state of undress fit for use. Mr. Bayard said that he looked forward to the time when the fires which had been imposed upon these Ku-Klux for their iniquitous deeds of corruptly receiving from said Marsh the sum of $1,560, and did at diverse times thereafter, that is, on or about the 7th January, 1871, and about the end of each three months during the space of one whole year, while he was still in office as Secretary of War, unlawfully receive from said Marsh like sums of $1,500, in consideration of the appointment of said Belknap, and in consideration of his [Belknap's] permitting said Evans to continue to maintain said trading establishment of Fort Sill, were merely said Catholics.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The city election passed off quietly, but owing to scratched tickets it will probably be late before the result will be known.

CLEVELAND, O., April 3.—The Municipal election passed off quietly to-day. A large vote was polled. The entire official count will not be known for several hours. The indications are that the Republican city ticket is entirely elected by large majorities. The Republicans also probably elect fourteen of eighteen councilmen. Returns from twenty-one wards give a Republican gain of over 200, and the election of one Republican councilman. At Akron the Democrats have a majority in council for the first time since the organization of the Republican party. At Youngstown the Greenback ticket is elected by over 200 majority.

COLUMBUS, April 3.—Full returns of the city election are not in at midnight, but the indications are that there are considerable Republican gains over last fall. Returns from eight wards now in give the Republicans four and Democrats four Councilmen. The probability is that the Republicans elect the Trustee of the Water Works and possibly the Police Commissioner.

TOLEDO, OHIO, April 3.—The election in this city passed off quietly to-day. The contest was most spirited on Street Commissioner and Councilmen. The Republicans have elected their Street Commissioner by 800 to 1,000 majority, and their Councilmen in the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards. Other returns will not be in before morning. Republican gains are shown, and it is considered a day of victory for that party.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The election to-day was the quietest in many years. The indications are that the Democrats elect their entire ticket by small majorities, with the exception of one member of the Board of Public Works. The vote was considerably less than last fall.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 3.—The city election passed off quietly. The Republicans elect five Councilmen and the Democrats one. The new Council will be a tie, with a Democratic Mayor who holds over. The Republicans also elect the Treasurer and Clerk. The Democrats elect the Marshal and Surveyor. The Democrats last year elected five Councilmen, Clerk, Marshal and Surveyor.

COLORADO.

DENVER, COL., April 3.—The municipal election here to-day passed off quietly. The vote polled was not very heavy. Dr. Buckingham, Democrat, is elected Mayor over J. L. Decker, Republican, by a majority of 180. The Republicans elect four Aldermen out of six.

N. Lostal, a French railroad contractor, noticing that the boards of mortar-beds become very hard and resist decay, has invented a process for preserving wood by impregnating it with lime. Lumber is piled in a vat and covered with quicklime, which is slaked by sprinkling. The vat is filled with water to the top of the wood, which remains some days undisturbed, and it is believed to absorb the lime through its whole structure, becoming hardened and secure against dry rot.

THE ELECTIONS.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, CT., April 3.—Hartford city gives Ingersoll a majority of 513; last year Ingersoll had a majority of 1,203. The indications are that the whole Republican ticket is elected by about 500 majority, a good majority.

Sixty towns, including Hartford, gives Robinson 16,232, Ingersoll 15,758; Smith, Temperance, 492; Atwater, Greenback, 416. The same towns last year gave Greene 15,607, Ingersoll 15,687, Smith, Temperance, 884; scattering 6. So far as heard from, the Republicans have gained eleven Representatives and the Democrats fourteen. Ingersoll is no doubt re-elected by the popular vote, and the Legislature is Democratic.

NORWICH, CT., April 3.—Waite is elected to Congress by between 70 and 100 plurality.

NEW HAVEN, April 3.—The vote in the town of New Haven resulted as follows: Robinson, Republican, 3,728; Ingersoll, Democrat, 3,202; Atwater, Greenback, 1,360; Smith, Prohibitionist, 87.

HARTFORD, April 3.—One hundred and nine towns give Robinson 27,984, Ingersoll 33,490, Smith 1,086, Atwater 1,781. The same towns last year gave Greene 28,214, Ingersoll 35,020, Smith 1,093, scattering 9; net Republican gain, 1,367. This gives a possible 4 Republicans to 17 Democrats. The Democratic majority in the House will be 36 or more.

NEW HAVEN, April 3.—One hundred and thirty-seven towns give Robinson 36,777, Ingersoll 40,981, Smith 1,369, Atwater 2,141; scattering 92; Republican gain 1,613 over last year. New Haven is not included in this.

NEW HAVEN, April 4.—Fairfield county, one small town wanting, gives Robinson 6,741, Ingersoll 7,144. Litchfield county, three small towns lacking, gives Robinson 10,340, Ingersoll 11,343, Smith 380, Atwater 1,544.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, April 3.—In the municipal elections to-day in Michigan, the returns at this hour indicate that the Republicans fully maintain their ascendency. In some cities politics did not enter into the contest, but as a general thing party lines were closely drawn. The Democrats carried Pontiac, Owasso, Saginaw by small majorities. The Republican ticket is elected in Flint, Hastings, Lansing, Ludington, Alpena, Plymouth, Mason, Jonesville, St. Clair and Allegan.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, April 3, 1876.

The municipal election to-day passed off quietly, but little interest being manifested. A light vote was polled and resulted in a gain for the Democrats of two members in the City Council. The Democrats elect the Water Trustee, School Board and township ticket by handsome majorities. The contest on School Board and Council was hotly fought and resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the Democratic candidates, both of whom are Catholics.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The city election passed off quietly, but owing to scratched tickets it will probably be late before the result will be known.

CLEVELAND, O., April 3.—The Municipal election passed off quietly to-day. A large vote was polled. The entire official count will not be known for several hours. The indications are that the Republican city ticket is entirely elected by large majorities. The Republicans also probably elect fourteen of eighteen councilmen. Returns from twenty-one wards give a Republican gain of over 200, and the election